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FIRST EDITION.

The Democracy.

Its Duty as to the Presidency.

A Straight Ticket Called For.

Speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees at Terre Haute, Ind., Saturday Evening.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., May 25.—Mr. Voorhees addressed a meeting of his constituents here this evening, speaking substantially as follows:

I thank a kind providence that I am once more in the midst of my neighbors, and that face to face with them I am permitted to speak for myself. I thank you, too, for the warm affection with which you have welcomed me home now, as heretofore you sheltered me with your unabated confidence from the blows of my assailants. Here at least is one spot of clear sky, and the quiet stars of good omen are shining over our heads. One of

The Highest Duties of a Representative

is to render an account of his official conduct to those whose agent and servant he is. This obligation I have always met in the past, and I am here again to meet it to-night. I believe in the will and the power of the people, and if I have betrayed or deceived them, let them condemn without hesitation and without mercy. If, on the other hand, I have been faithful to the principles on which you have elected me five times to Congress, I know that I will not appeal to you in vain to stand by my side and uphold the cause which is yours as well as mine.

I Do Not Speak As a Candidate

Again for your suffrages, either now or hereafter, but rather as one who cherishes your respect and confidence as above all price, and who will defend his rights to them under all circumstances and to the utmost extremity. For nearly ten years I have served a noble, brave, intelligent constituency. I have been sustained by you in sunshine and in storm, because I distinctly advocated and firmly adhered to certain principles of government which I thought to be right, and opposed others which I thought to be wrong. The Democracy of this district agreed with me on these questions, or they would not have voted for me. A man in public life is tried by the principles he advocates, and to which he has devoted his life. If my constituents have become personally attached to me, it is because of the consistent record I have made in accordance with their own solemn and conscientious convictions of right and duty. This is the only true and firm basis of concord and sympathy between an intelligent and honest people and their representative. You and I have been united in doctrine and hence we have been united in heart and action.

Democrats of Vigo county, Democrats of the Sixth district, with whom I have so often struggled against heavy odds, and through weary toil to hard won victories, have I since we last met, by word or act, been false to the high trusts you have placed in my hands? That is the question I am here to answer, and in making that answer I have neither epithet nor abuse to hurl at my adversaries. I have the advantage of them in the truth of my position, and consequently my temper is better than theirs. They who are conscious of being in the wrong always get angry first, and, destitute of argument, they at once resort to denunciation and slander.

The Late Speech.

As to the imputations that have been cast upon my motives in regard to my recent speech in Congress against the nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Democratic party, they will receive no reply from me. They need none here, and if the whole tenor of my life will not silence such aspersions, no words would. I have long since adopted as a maxim that a public man cannot be killed except by his own fault; if he is really free from blame, he will be vindicated. Calumnies may for the time being be heaped upon him, but he will survive them if his conscience is pure. The shameless falsehoods, therefore, that have been hurled at me in this connection will soon rot and be forgotten. Again, however, I ask the Democracy and Conservatives of this district who have heretofore supported me upon principle, whether I have justly forfeited their confidence in the course I have taken in regard to a Presidential nomination at Baltimore? Let us look at the facts and

Survey the Political Field

In a candid spirit—candid with our own breasts and candid with each other. When a considerable number of Republicans, dissatisfied with the present administration, inaugurated an independent movement and called the Cincinnati Convention, it was most natural that the Democratic party should watch with deep interest the proceedings likely to divide and overthrow the party in power. Many even hoped, as I did most sincerely, that this Convention might have wisdom enough to present as its candidate some one whose devotion to the liberty of the citizens, whose knowledge of the power of the Government, State and federal; whose attachment to revenue reform and equal taxation; whose opposition to the absolute political and social equality of the white and black races; whose support of the interests of the laboring classes, and whose consistent magnanimity towards the South, shown in his disapproval of the present outrageous legislation which is ruining her, would enable us also to nominate him in a National Democratic Convention, thereby

Combining all the Elements of Opposition

To one of the worst administrations ever known in American history. This might have been done if the Cincinnati Convention had been differently composed; if, instead of vain concert, there had been more sound sense; if, instead of regarding the Democratic masses as a disorganized mob, ready to fall in with and follow any little squad that came marching by, they had looked upon them as they are—the truest, bravest, purest, most conscientious voting population on earth, tried in fires seven times heated in the past, facing persecution and death not for office, place or favor, but for the faith that was within them. No such conception of the character of the Democrats was shown at Cincinnati by the men who now demand your votes. On the contrary, the bare presence of a Democrat in the city at that time was regarded by the managers of the Convention as an insult, and he was warned away with hoots and cries, as a spotted leper would have been of old from an assembly of purified Jews. Every suggestion, however remotely or respectfully made by Democrats who hoped for a union for the overthrow of the Grant dynasty was recoiled from with aversion and disgust, as if it contained the contagion of small-pox. Who will deny a word of this? Even one of the most distinguished gentlemen who was himself before that Convention as a candidate, put it in writing that it was not essential to nominate with reference to them—the Democratic vote—as it was secure, because it was helpless. Have three millions of honest men sunk so low as to tamely submit to this treatment—to open scorn and studied insult, to the blows and cuffs which a spaniel receives? For my own part, I will not; from my mother's breast I drew in no such spirit of degrading humility.

Greeley's Political Sins.

But if the tone and temper of that convention were hostile to the Democratic party, how shall I characterize the nomination itself? I was in my seat at my desk in the House when it was announced that Horace Greeley had been nominated for the Presidency. It no more occurred to me that he or the men who nominated him would have the brazen audacity to expect Democratic support, than it did that the Disciples of the Christian religion would turn away from their faith in an hour, and worship Mahomet as the prophet of God. I congratulated myself and my friends about that the unexpected folly of the convention at Cincinnati had opened to us a sure and easy road to victory and to the restoration of good government. I knew Gen. Grant would be nominated at Philadelphia, and then the

Republican Party Would be Torn in Twain.

Each wing under a powerful Radical leader—one the founder of the party, whose pernicious ideas called it into existence, and have filled the statute books with all the corrupt and unconstitutional legislation now to be found there; the other a production of the war, ignorant of the principles of government, and in the hands of the most reckless and unscrupulous managing political cabal known to history since the reign of Charles II. of England. I have heard that a house divided against itself could not stand; I saw the house of my political enemy divided; and I knew from the wisest ancient philosophy that it must fall. I did not see that my own house was divided against itself, and I know no reason why it should be. I knew we had votes enough to beat the Republican party thus disunited. I believe we could beat Grant with a pure and qualified statesman, even if he was alone in the field. He is not strong before the people, if he was confronted by a candidate who had not advised and indorsed his entire policy, as Mr. Greeley has. I was not, therefore, bowed down when I heard from Cincinnati. My face rather lifted up and brightened with hope, and I talked and wrote and telegraphed in the tone in which I am talking to you now, taking for granted that Israel would go to her tents and display her honored flag. I recalled the fact that Lincoln was elected because two Democrats were running, and I was convinced, as I still am, that we had a better opportunity for success than we had known since Pierce was elected twenty years ago. The path of duty and policy was the same. Our party principles and our party policy conjoined: they were identical. You can hardly imagine, therefore, the feeling with which I saw the certain uncertain newspapers

Hauling Down the Democratic Names

At their mast heads, and placing in their stead the name of one who has more fairly earned and more fully enjoys the hostility and aversion of the Democratic party than any other man in the United States, and that, I know, is a strong statement, while Morton and Grant and their coadjutors are in existence. Impartial history, however, will sustain me in it.

Enmity Against the Democracy.

For thirty years, commencing far back when these gray heads before me were black and young, and continuing until within the last three weeks, there has been no form of coarse, brutal and infamous assault which Horace Greeley has not made on the Democratic party, in the aggregate and in detail, *en masse* and individually. His malevolence has been unceasing, unsparing and universal. He has ranged everywhere for objects of his hatred and vindictive abuse. He has not hesitated to call our own foremost men, like Horatio Seymour, liars and villains, and traitors. He has also singled out the people in private life, and denounced them as ignorant, sordid and vicious, for electing Democratic officials. One of his special callings for years has been to assail the constituents of gentlemen who voted against his heresies in Congress. Our own extensive and magnificent district has often received his maledictions, because I represented it and always denounced his favorite theories. In his estimation a majority of this noble population of two hundred and fifty thousand, extending nearly two hundred miles up and down one of the oldest and wealthiest, and most cultivated valleys west of the Allegheny mountains, is sunk in ignorance and wallowing in the mire, because they do not look at public questions as he does, and elect a man to Congress to record his edicts. If I should labor to make such a man the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, I should feel that I had betrayed you.

Totally Unfit for the Office.

But let us make a still closer examination of Mr. Greeley as a proposed Democratic candidate. I do not object to him as a Republican candidate at all. He is the best embodiment of the principles of radicalism now living. Republicans can vote for him conscientiously, and ought to. He is an older and far abler Republican than Grant; he was a violent Republican when Grant was a Buchanan Democrat in St. Louis. I commend Greeley, therefore, to his own party; but how can mine support him? Sometimes a man is supported for a small office on purely personal grounds, simply because he is an amiable and worthy man, with good qualifications for the position. Such motives alone, however, never governed the choice of a President, who, to a vast extent, shapes the policy of the government for weal or woe. There is nothing, however, in Mr. Greeley's personal traits and peculiarities to commend him to the high position to which he aspires. On the contrary, a man personally more unfit to fill the office of chief magistrate of this mighty government was never mentioned in connection with it. But when distinguished gentlemen are mentioned in connection with that lofty station, their principles determine the suffrages of an enlightened people more than anything else. Tried by this standard, Horace Greeley irresistably repels every Democrat in the United States.

In Favor of Negro Equality.

What is he for and what is he against at this time? One of the living issues that has been before Congress during the whole of the present session is Mr. Sumner's civil rights bill. It establishes by law and enforces with heavy penalties of fine, damages and imprisonment, the absolute and unqualified equality of the blacks with the whites in every school house, seminary, college, church, tavern, boarding house, railroad car, steamboat, theater, circus and stage coach in the United States. After a long contest and much debate, this most odious measure, injurious to both races, passed the Senate on two different occasions, Senators Morton and Pratt both voting for it on the ayes and noes. I thought of making an issue against these two Senators before the people of Indiana during the coming canvas on account of these votes, in which they so grossly misrepresented the sentiments and wishes of the people of the State, but Greeley warmly indorses this measure, and if I supported him, how could I censure the Indiana Senators? A bill substantially the same as that which passed the Senate has been before the House for months past, and the Democratic members, under the lead on that subject of that very able, reliable and upright statesman, Chas. A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, have resorted to every method known to parliamentary law, to prevent its passage. Mr. Greeley is so much in favor of the principles which it contains, that within ten days after his nomination he went into a negro church at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and there declared them as his own, with especial emphasis in behalf of mixed schools. What harmony then will there be between the entire Democratic side of the House in Congress and their candidate, if Mr. Greeley should be nominated at Baltimore? On the point of equality in the schools, let me call the especial attention of the poor and laboring classes to its workings. You must rely on the common schools; you are not able to take your children out of them; you cannot send them away as a rich man can his. This kind of legislation, therefore, mainly affects you. You must school your children with the negroes, or not at all. I would provide schools for both races, but apart from each other. I would deprive no human being of the opportunity of learning, but if history has recorded any one lesson for our warning in more striking colors than any other, it is the evil which follows the close contact and social mixture of different and distinct races. Such a policy elevates neither, and finally degrades both.

High Tariff Heresies.

Mr. Voorhees then took up the question of the tariff, and asked whether it was a live issue or not at this time in the American mind? For weeks past Congress has been engaged upon it, and the laboring people of the country have been hoping for a reduction of the high protective tariff taxation on all the necessaries of life. The Democratic members and Senators in Congress have been earnestly struggling to obtain this reduction. Mr. Greeley, on the other hand, has labored in season and out of season for more than a quarter of a century to fasten all the robberies of high protection on the industry of the land. The public opinion which has culminated in such legislation is more the offspring of his lifetime work than of any other man in America. The farmers, the mechanics and the laboring classes generally are now paying over four hundred millions a year to the manufacturing monopolies of the country, not one dollar of which goes into the public treasury, all of which is the clear gain of capital from the toil and sweat of labor. This appalling fact has been again and again demonstrated year after year in Congress and out of it. It cannot be successfully disputed. We as Democrats have denounced this vast system of plunder from the birth of our party to the present hour. We were against the old Whig party on it, and we have fought the Republican party inch by inch upon it. We have shown that every five years the oppressed and outraged labor of this goodly land pays enough in the increased cost of living, owing to the high protective tariff, to liquidate the national debt, not a dollar of which is ever applied to that or any other public purpose; yet we are now asked to support for the Presidency the man who has always said and now says that this monstrous system of licensed pillage is right. He is known as far as the keels of commerce extend, and wherever the plow turns the furrow as its boldest and most avowed champion in the world. It is claimed, however, in some quarters that he has changed his position on this great question; that he has agreed to leave it to the people. My answer to this is brief: A man of mature age, changing the deliberate and intense convictions of his whole life for the sake of an office, whether high or low, is a miserable spectacle. If Mr. Greeley has done so, it proves him to be dishonest and unworthy of confidence. If he is capable of doing violence to his conscience for the sake of the Presidency, he will betray the people if he is elected, and he should be again tempted as he is now. But, in fact, there is no change announced; he does not say that he has been wrong, and ask pardon of the laboring masses for assisting to rob them. He graciously condescends to say that if elected, he will allow the people to make their own laws on this subject. I was under the impression that this had always been their right; I believe no administration has ever tried to take it away from them. But we all know the vast power which the favorite views of a President has over every other department of the Government in his messages to Congress. With them they make themselves felt, as well as in his private utterances. Those who seek his patronage, commend themselves by echoing them. Mr. Greeley will fill his Cabinet with those who think as he thinks; his Secretary of the Treasury will believe religiously in high protection and a high tariff tax on the woolens, linens, salt, coal, iron, steel and all other prime necessities of the people. To suppose otherwise is to admit that Mr. Greeley would sell his dearest principles for place and power. No, we would have a high protective tariff administration, and the Democratic party would be in solid opposition to it on that point, as well as all others of importance in less than ninety days after it commenced.

An Advocate of the Bayonet Election Law.

Mr. Greeley's ideas in regard to the distribution of power between the federal government and the States was next discussed. We have a law of Congress providing that the local elections of all the States, in precincts numbering a population of 20,000 and over, shall be subject to the control and inspection of United States officers, and whenever these officers deem it necessary, subject also to the control of United States troops. No worse law than this ever menaced the liberties of the people. It is the direct offspring of the lawless and unholy spirit of despotism. It is the boldest step ever yet taken in the destruction of local self-government. It was ostensibly aimed at the people and the States of the South, but it assails the very foundations of American liberty in every section. I regarded its enactment with horror and dread, as did the entire Democratic party and press of the country. What more sinister legislation disgraced the worst days of Rome, or the most revolutionary times of France? The bayonet at the ballot box! the cannon at the voting places! All this is authorized now by law, and Mr. Greeley was one of its loudest and sternest advocates. He urged its enactment upon Congress with all the power of his influential journal. Has he recanted? Has he asked for its repeal? Nothing of the kind. Has the Democratic party abated its hostility to it? I think not. But Mr. Greeley went even farther than this in his notions that the Federal Government may totally destroy local self-government. Two years ago, when the Republican party suffered a defeat in the State of New York, he clamored for a law of Congress similar to the one I have just mentioned, to be applied to the voting precincts of the Empire State without reference to the number of population. These facts are so well known that I allude to them here and now for the purpose of asking whether a man with such ideas of the powers of Federal Government can be consistently and honorably made the candidate of the Democratic party? Would such monstrous doctrines be in their proper place at the head of the Government? Is a man to be trusted by the people who entertains them? Should Horace Greeley, with such views, be made Commander-in-Chief of the army? Is such statesmanship what the country needs and what the people demand? It is the worst that was ever proclaimed—the most dangerous ever promulgated in American history. I appeal to the honest heart and candid judgment of the country to bear witness to the truth of what I say. What would the great men of other days say to such doctrines? Where would Jackson, and Benton, and Silas Wright, and Clay, and Webster stand in regard to making the man President who entertains the notion that the Federal Government can authorize the United States army to conduct and govern all the elections of the people? It is a mockery to ask. May their immortal spirits come to the hearts of the people, and guide them in the way of honor, truth and patriotism.

What Greeley Has Done for the South.

But it is said that Mr. Greeley's election will bring relief to the South. On what is this claim based? Has it any rational foundation? Can good come out of evil? Can a wise and beneficial administration spring from dangerous and unconstitutional principles, honestly entertained? If so, why should a man ever be chosen to office with reference to his principles? Can the South trust a man who preached the right of secession, and then deserted the standard of those whom he had helped to mislead into its practice? Aside from the question of his integrity, is the judgment of such a man safe? What guarantee has the South, or any other portion of the country, against similar capricious freaks hereafter? But how does he stand on the issues that vitally affect the South at this time? He urged on the enactment of the Ku-Klux law, by which the *habeas corpus* has been suspended, and the people of the south on any negro's word laid in prison or driven into exile. He has just written a letter of acceptance in which he takes pains to defend his position. Does he say that this horrible law ought to be repealed? Does he say he will oppose such legislation in the future? Nothing of this is found in his letter. If the South to-day is oppressed and cursed in all her interests, who is more responsible for it than Mr. Greeley? He advocated all the worst phases of military reconstruction, and when Andrew Johnson attempted to shield the people of the South from further disaster, Mr. Greeley demanded his impeachment with a ferocity disgraceful to human nature; and when Mr. Johnson was acquitted, he charged every one of the Republican Senators who voted for acquittal with corrupt and dishonest motives, and some of them with having received bribes in money. Can the South trust such a nature as this? Can the American people be induced to make such a man President? Can the Democratic party nominate and vote for him, and still command the respect of the world?

As to Universal Amnesty.

But it is urged that Mr. Greeley is in favor of universal amnesty, and therefore the South should support him. Is it not possible to select for our candidate a far better man in every other respect than Mr. Greeley, who is also for amnesty? It is well known that many distinguished leading Democrats have always been opposed to all political disabilities growing out of the war; but there is not much left of that question now. Time and Congress have amnestied nearly everybody, and it is a question over which the President has no control. The relief must be given by Congress; but Mr. Greeley has never even been for unconditional amnesty. He has always coupled it with an odious and ingenious condition. The absolute equality of the negro with the white man in the South, negro suffrage, negro legislatures, negro members of Congress and Senators, negro Judges and negro Governors, and the consequent ruin and degradation of many of the Southern States, has been the price demanded from the Southern people by Mr. Greeley for their own liberation and enfranchisement.

Unhappy Condition of the South Carolina Democracy.

South Carolina is to-day bankrupted by her negro legislatures, assisted by still worse white men. Her insane asylum cannot be supported, and helpless maniacs are wandering in her woods and along her highways. The responsibility and intelligence of South Carolina had better surrender the State to such a control as that before this new candidate for the Presidency would advocate their own right to vote and hold office. This indeed is a small margin on which to claim the support of the Southern people in behalf of the man who, more than all others in the history of the government,

Brought Calamity, Ruin, Woe and Death

Upon them, before, during and since the war. It was wisely said on a memorable occasion, in regard to spurious pretentions, yes, all know them by their fruits. Judged by this rule, I see nothing in the public life and conduct of Greeley to win the favor of any class of the American people except the manufacturers, bondholders and monopolists of the East.

Grant Must be Beaten.

But the cry comes up that we must have success—that we cannot endure four years more of the present ruinous administration of public affairs; that our domestic policies are destructive to the harmony and prosperity of the country, and that our foreign policy has brought us into deep disgrace abroad. All this is true, and more. In the last three years I have arraigned, exposed and denounced the present administration with far more earnestness and honest zeal than all who are now denouncing me put together. When I was allowed twenty minutes a few days ago on the floor in the House in which to point out why I was not in favor of Greeley, I did not suppose it was necessary to consume the time in defining my position towards Grant. I had done that often before, and I reiterate here everything I have heretofore said in regard to his administration. Those who have charged that I am about to support him only judged me by themselves, and supposed I could abandon my principles as easily as they have theirs. But

Is Success Possible With Greeley.

If his election depends on the votes of the Democratic party, can any one who knows the history of this grand party seriously think so? I think I understand the hearts of the laboring people, who compose the great majority of the Democratic party, and I hazzard nothing in saying, that even if Mr. Greeley should be nominated at Baltimore, and every Democrat of distinction, whether in public or private life, from one ocean to the other, should support him, he would

Not Receive an Average of More Than Fifty Per Centum

of the Democratic votes of the United States. This I as firmly believe as I do that the sun will rise to-morrow, and if the madness and folly of the hour should consummate his nomination, I am willing my judgment may be tested hereafter by the record I make here to-night.

Greeley in Accord with Grant.

But again, would the success of Mr. Greeley be a success to the best interests of the country? I have pointed out why I think not. It is claimed that his administration would improve upon Grant's. It might, and still compel the united opposition of all friends of reform and good government. But on what point of public policy is there any issue between Grant and Greeley? Will some one point it out? On the contrary, on all questions of national import, Greeley has warmly indorsed the present administration, and has never revoked that indorsement. A few months since he thus spoke of it: "It promptly reduced the enormous forces thus required to a peace footing. It has reduced the debt over two hundred and fifty millions of dollars in the last three years. It has simultaneously reduced public taxation over two hundred and fifty million dollars per annum. It has preserved peace on the frontier. It has won a friendly adjustment of threatening trouble with England. For its conspicuousness in this beneficial record, we indorse the national Republican administration. We reaffirm the platform of principles laid down by the last National Republican Convention, and on these principles and this record, with the ticket this day chosen, we appeal to all friends of honest government, of whatever previous party association, for aid in triumphant victory—we unitedly pledge ourselves to win."

Antagonism to Grant Purely Personal.

The antagonism of Greeley to Grant's administration is purely personal, as far as the public has been advised. One Thomas Murphy and the Custom House at New York have been the causes of contention, as far as I can discern. I leave those who are inclined to indorse Mr. Greeley to consider whether they are not also indorsing the administration of Grant in all its acts and principles of the slightest degree of national consequence.

A Declaration of Independence.

For my part, my fellow citizens, I crave and pray for a success that is real, and not a delusion and a sham. I have taken my present course with a view to that end. If others had been silent and waited for action at Baltimore, I would have been content. If, however, other members of the Democratic party, connected with the press and otherwise in communication with the public, have the right to speak out as they did in favor of the nomination of Mr. Greeley, I know no canon of the party which condemns me for announcing my opposition to him. If they have the right to advise the abandonment of Democratic principles, I surely have the right to declare in favor of them. I shall certainly continue to do so without let or hindrance from any quarter. Is it any more dictatorial for me to speak than for other persons? You will ask me in conclusion,

What We Ought to Do to be Saved,

And to save our country from further misrule and plunder? I am not here without an answer to a question so natural. Much the largest number of voters in the United States are as yet without a candidate to suit them, and they will remain so even after Grant is nominated at Philadelphia. With Greeley and Grant confronting each other, there are elements in existence opposed to both, and more numerous than the followers of either. They may numerated in four classes: First, genuine and sincere revenue reformers, heretofore acting with the Republican party. This class embraces many distinguished and able men, who are sincerely attached to a revenue tariff, equal taxation and other needful financial reformations. They do not see that the election of either Grant or Greeley will bring about these salutary changes, and in this opinion they are largely supported by those with whom they have heretofore acted. Second, a very large majority of the German population. Grant is distasteful to them on many accounts, and Greeley, if possible, is more obnoxious. The German press is more than ten to one against him. The meddlesome advocate of sumptuary laws will naturally receive but little support from a people whose mode of life he has always denounced. With Mr. Greeley's ideas of the powers of the Federal government over the local affairs of the people, he might with consistency seek to regulate their domestic habits by proclamation, in the event of his election. A people who have crossed the ocean to find a land of freedom desire no such executive ruler. They also desire freedom for trade and commerce, as well as for themselves. Third, there is a very large and respectable party in this country known as labor reformers. They are more numerous than a superficial observer would suppose, and devoted to the relief of labor against the constant oppression to which it is subject. This party is the avowed champion of those who are so much neglected in legislation, and who are so powerful at the polls—the workingmen of the nation. Their mission is a noble one, and has power in it. Fourth, the masses of the Democratic party, three million strong. There is not one in a hundred for Mr. Greeley, and none for Grant. They want an honest, upright man with whom they can sympathize as a candidate. Then they will move as an organized army, deserving success and securing it. Between the four classes that I have specified, but little discrepancy of opinion prevails on public questions. A union of action ought not to be difficult; with such union victory is certain.

No Favorite Candidate to Urge.

I speak in the interest of no man as a candidate. I have no favorite now to urge. I will most cheerfully support any one of the distinguished gentlemen heretofore named, and if another not so prominent, yet true and capable, should be nominated, it would be well with me and with the Democracy. I shall work from now to the ninth of July to bring about a result so auspicious. I have high hopes of the wisdom and integrity of the Convention then to assemble. I do not believe that such a disaster can befall us as the nomination of Greeley. I believe honor and principle will prevail. If, however, it shall happen otherwise, and I should be

Laid Away in My Political Grave

alongside of the dear old party for whom I have fought a hundred battles and never one against her, all I ask of you, my constituents, whom I have known and loved so long, is to write on my tombstone, "He fought the fight and kept the faith."

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., May 26, 1872.

The vote in Beaver borough on Senate is: Rutan 104, Dravo 41. M.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., May 26, 1872.

Rutan carries thirty of the thirty-six districts in the county, and has over eight hundred majority of the popular vote. He is only beaten three votes in Pulaski, Gen. Irwin's township. S. J. Cross is nominated for Assembly; Mr. Lawrence for Associate Judge; Mr. Henry for Congress; Henry Heice for Constitutional Convention; J. J. Stokes for Register, and D. Neely for Commissioner. The Sheriff is in doubt, being close between Darragh, White, Chamberlain and Martin, with the chances in favor of White. M.

The persons thus far most prominently named in connection with the Democratic gubernatorial nomination are Buckalew from the East, and Cass, McClelland and McCalmont from the West. It is known, however, that William A. Wallace, of Clearfield, is held in reserve, and that he is very likely to be taken up as a compromise candidate in a certain contingency. It is also whispered that Schell, of Bedford, will withdraw from the Labor Reform ticket, and be nominated at Reading for Auditor General.

Hon. Richard Williams, President of the State Labor Union, has called a second annual convention, to meet in Scranton on Tuesday, the 4th of June, for the purpose of more thorough organization, and, to perhaps, supply vacancies on the State ticket.

George H. Cutter, Esq., is mentioned as the Republican candidate for State Senator in the Erie District.

Charles D. Emery has been chosen Senatorial delegate to represent the Fifteenth District in the Reading Democratic convention. He is for Mr. Buckalew for Governor.

George B. Kerper, Esq., has been chosen a delegate to the Reading convention by the Fulton county Democracy.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* of Saturday says: "We hope the old ticket of Grant and Colfax will be nominated at Philadelphia—believing it to be the best one that could be made. If, however, there is to be a change in the Vice Presidency, then it is clearly the policy of the convention to make choice of the gallant Andy Curtin, and it should be the duty of the Pennsylvania delegation to give him their solid vote. This would bring about entire unanimity among the Republicans of the State—would give strength to the State ticket; insure the election beyond a peradventure of Hartranft, Allen and Mercur, and the Republican candidates for Congressmen at large, in October, and the Republican Presidential ticket in November. We say then, if Colfax is dropped, give us Grant and Curtin, and the vote of Pennsylvania is safe, and their election a *sure thing*, no matter what may be the combinations on the Democratic side."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 25, 1872.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A *post mortem* examination of the bodies of two children who died on the ship Athena, shows that their deaths was caused by diarrhœa. A full investigation will be entered on next week.

Twenty thousand immigrants landed at Castle Garden this week, the largest number on record.

Some excitement was occasioned in the cotton market to-day by the reported embarrassment of several firms and failure of a commission house. The latter request all their creditors to cover their contracts at market prices. They state their suspension is only temporary, and that they will ultimately be able to meet their obligations in full. The cause of the embarrassment of this and other firms is said to be due to the sudden rise in the price of cotton, caused by the operation of a ring of speculators. The names of the houses are not given.

The strike of various trades has every indication of success. There are new concessions daily.

Railroad Engineer Killed in a Tunnel Shaft.

RICHMOND, VA., May 25.—James Bolton, assistant engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, was killed this afternoon in a shaft of the tunnel connecting with the river by the caving in of the earth, while engaged in the location of the course of the tunnel one hundred feet under ground. This is the third or fourth accident that has occurred in the last few days, but the first fatal one. The deceased was twenty-eight years of age.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Workingmen for Grant.

Senator Wilson's Chances Improving

GREELEY WHIPPING IN THE FREE TRADERS.

A Bitter Feeling Generated.

THE CONSOLIDATED WHISKY TAX.

Extension of the Session to June 3d.

Indian Opposition to the N. P. Railroad.

Open Hostilities Foreshadowed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1872.

The Workingmen for Grant.

The movement of the workingmen toward Grant, as indicated by the New York meeting is regarded as quite significant among politicians here, especially as it is known that many trades' organizations in different parts of the country are moving in the same direction. All these are also pronounced in favor of Henry Wilson. Among those having the widest extent is an organization of Germans having branches in twenty States, and a delegation from the central has been here to represent that they have no sympathy whatever with Greeley, and expect to support Grant. They also visited the friends of Mr. Wilson and indicated their preference for him.

Henry Wilson's Chances.

Thus far the returns sent here show the following as the States instructed on the subject of the Vice Presidency: For Colfax, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska and Oregon, in all one hundred and thirty-two votes in a convention of seven hundred and thirty-two. The only other States instructed are Massachusetts and New Hampshire for Wilson; Ohio for Dennison; Iowa for James F. Wilson; Kentucky for Harlan; Tennessee for Maynard; Texas for Davis; Virginia for Lewis; in all one hundred and eighty-six, leaving three hundred and eighty uninstructed. The second choice of several of these delegations has already been indicated for Wilson, and with these and those of the uninstructed which his friends have reason to believe will support him, they regard his nomination as sure.

Whipping In the Free Traders.

There is a great deal of talk to-night over the dispatch to Saturday's New York *Tribune* and the editorial thereon, in relation to the attempt on the part of many revenue reformers who are in the Cincinnati movement by stress of circumstances, to prevent the acceptance of Greeley by the Democrats at Baltimore. It is well understood that all prominent movers in the reform movement except Fenton were at heart deeply disappointed at the nomination of Greeley. They have been regarded ever since at New York with much suspicion. A report that some of them were engaged in a movement to defeat Greeley at Baltimore brought certain Greeley managers here, who at once proceeded to call upon the disaffected with a view of whipping them in. The first steps made public were the special dispatch and editorial alluded to. In the former they were designated as fanatical free traders. The editorial classes them as a set rarely satisfied with anything near comfortable in the majority, and general bolters, whose approval is the common seal of failure. This was the style of talk to which several representative men among those who originated the Cincinnati movement have been treated for a few days past. The result has been to create an exceedingly bitter feeling among the revenue reformers.

The Tax on Whisky.

The Senate Finance Committee has not increased the aggregate tax on whisky. They have fixed the consolidated tax at seventy cents, an increase of five cents over the rate fixed by the House, but have abolished the tax on sales of wholesale and retail dealers, and other taxes equal to the five cents added to the gallon tax, so that all taxes on whisky are included in the seventy cents, except the annual special tax or license tax. The brewers' tax is made annual, and brewers are entirely separated from dealers in distilled spirits.

Marshal of Wyoming.

Colonel Frank Wolcott, formerly of Covington, Ky., has been confirmed Marshal of Wyoming Territory. He was Judge Advocate General on the staff of General Schofield during the war.

Extension of the Session.

A proposition to extend the session to the 3d of June will be introduced to-morrow, and will undoubtedly pass both houses. It is believed this will give time to finish all the important work. The expectation is to get the tariff bill into conference by Wednesday night. The river and harbor bill will follow the tariff in the Senate. Mr. Sherman has determined to move an amendment fixing the tolls on the Louisville canal at five cents per ton.

Indian Hostilities Apprehended.

The War Department regards the opposition manifested by the Indians of the Powder river country to the Northern Pacific Railroad as a very serious matter. The company is ready to push the work on the west side of the river, and as soon as attempted hostilities are apprehended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1872.

EXPECTED INDIAN TROUBLES.

General Sheridan advises the War Department that there are about two thousand Indians collected near Fort Berthold, who have declared their intention to oppose the progress of work on the railroad this summer. They have torn up the stakes planted by the surveying party in the Powder river country. When the railroad company shall have pushed their work to the west side of the Missouri, these Indians contemplate concentrating their forces for a general hostile movement in mass against the company's workmen. They number among their leaders the following well known hostile Indian chiefs: Sitting Bull, Black Moon, Iron Dog, Iron Horn, Four Horns and Long Dog. These Indians are all well armed and equipped.

THE TARIFF AND TAX BILL

Has been reported to the Senate. The Committee on Finance propose that the act shall take effect on the 1st of July next, instead of January, 1873. They add, "On all slack coal or culm, or such as will pass through a five-eighths inch screen, forty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel." The committee also add the Senate clause on lumber, and "on cabinet ware and house furniture, finished, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*; fruit, shade, lawn or ornamental trees, shrubs, plants and flower seeds, not otherwise provided for, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*; on garden seeds, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*; on lead, bars or pigs, one and one-half cents per pound; on cocoa two cents per pound." The committee strike from the section reducing duties ten per cent. from present tariff, "iron, and all manufactures of iron, of which iron is the component part of chief value," and insert in lieu the following: "On all iron and steel, and on all manufactures of iron and steel, of which such metals, or either of them, shall be component part of chief value, excepting cotton machinery." The committee place all paper and manufactures of paper, including books and other printed matter, not specially provided for, under ten per cent. reduction, striking out what the House provides for on the subject. They include in the same section earthenware, glass and glassware, and unwrought pipe clay, kyoline, and fuller earth. The Senate Committee provides that there shall be hereafter collected and paid on merchandise of the growth or produce of a country east of the Cape of Good Hope, except raw cotton and raw silk when imported from places west of Cape of Good Hope, a duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem*, in addition to duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from places of their growth or production. The House free list is stricken out and a new free list inserted, containing the principal elements of both House and Senate free lists, and adding thereto the book paragraph of the House. The free lists are altered so as to admit free of duty books in the English language which shall have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years at the date of importation; books and maps for Congressional library, books, maps and charts especially imported for literary societies and institutions of art and learning, not more than two copies of each in one invoice, professional books of immigrants, libraries in use of families or persons from foreign countries, if used abroad by them not less than one year, if intended for private use. The revised free list also includes all horses and cattle. A new section is provided that where arms, shovels, spades, hatchets, axes, hammers, plows, cultivators, mowing machines and reapers, manufactured with stocks or handles made of wood grown in the United States, are exported for benefit of drawback under the fourth section of the law of the 5th of August, 1861, such articles shall be entitled to a drawback in all cases when the imported material exceeds one-half of the value of the material used. The section providing for the free admission of material used in ship building and equipment is altered so as to apply not only to wooden sailing vessels, but to all vessels, and vessels referred to are allowed to engage in coasting three months a year instead of two. A section is inserted amending the 4th section of the act of July 28, 1866, so as to make it provide that from and after the passage of this act imported salt in bond may be used in curing fish, when taken by vessels licensed to engage in fisheries, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and on proof that said salt has been used in curing fish, the duties on the same shall be remitted.

The committee, while fixing consolidated tax on spirits at seventy cents, recommend that section twenty-eighth of the existing law be so amended that the tax therein provided for shall be ten instead of twenty-five cents. The bill as now reported provides not only for the repeal of the special tax of four dollars per barrel imposed by section fifty-nine of the internal revenue act, but also for the repeal of the tax on sales of wholesale and retail dealers and the tax on rectifiers of fifty cents on each barrel produced in excess of two hundred barrels. The tobacco section, imposing a uniform tax of twenty-four cents per pound, goes into effect on the 1st day of July next. The Senate committee strike out the House provision repealing certain stamp taxes, and substitute a section repealing all stamp taxes imposed under and by virtue of schedules B and C of the internal revenue act of 20th June, 1864, and all acts amendatory thereof. The Senate Committee insert a proviso declaring that the words "capital employed" in the section of the existing law imposing a tax on banks and bankers shall not include money borrowed or received in the usual course of business from any person not a partner of or interested in any bank association or firm. A section is inserted abolishing moieties to internal revenue informers, but the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to employ and pay detective out of an appropriation of $100,000. The tax on sales of vessels is repealed, and all such taxes now assessed but uncollected are remitted. The President is directed to reduce the internal revenue districts to sixty prior to the first of January next. All provisions of the bill not otherwise designated are to take effect on the first of July next.

SIGNAL SERVICE RIVER REPORTS.

The statement made some days since in a portion of the western press that the river reports of the Signal Bureau were to be discontinued after June 1st is incorrect. Instead of being discontinued, they are to be materially improved from that date, so as to render them of even greater value to the river interests than at present.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Abstracts of the reports made to the Comptroller of the currency, showing the condition of 1,843 National Banks in the United States at the close of business on the 19th of April, contain the following principal items:

Resources.	
Loans and Discounts	$844,639,206
United States Bonds	408,679,550
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	82,086,819
Due from bank and bankers	48,989,521
Checks and other cash items	12,413,734
Exchanges for clearing house	114,195,966
Bills of banks	18,492,188
Specie	24,431,018
Legal tender notes	103,286,455
Clearing house certificates	13,570,000
Three per cents	4,210,000
Liabilities.	
Capital	467,824,318
Profits	150,694,586
Bank notes outstanding	326,982,038
Deposits, individual	620,537,743
United States deposits	10,716,879
Due to banks	155,732,182

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1872.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

In the tariff and tax bill reported the Senate committee place the duty on argals or crude tartar and chlorate of potash at three cents a pound; sulphate of quinine at 25 per cent. *ad valorem*; soda ash three dollars per ton; tin plates or iron galvanized or coated with any metal by electrical batteries at two cents a pound. The committee strike out the sections relating to duties on wood screws and moisic iron made from sandstone by this process.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER called the attention of the Senate to a report in the New York *Times'* representing him to have said in executive session "that Great Britain should have been promptly notified when she proposed to break up the tribunal that the result would be war." There is not, said Mr. Sumner, a Senator within the sound of my voice who does not know that I never uttered such a thing in executive session or in open session. I have no right to state what I or anybody else did say in executive session, but I have a right to vindicate myself against calumny and to deny speeches falsely attributed to me.

At the expiration of the morning hour the House bill to provide for the appointment of a Labor and Wages Commission came up as unfinished business. Mr. SHERMAN moved to lay it on the table and take up the Tariff bill, so as to make the latter unfinished business, which was agreed to. Mr. Sherman then yielded to Mr. Cameron, on whose motion the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After an all night session, the House adjourned at half-past eight this morning until Monday. Last evening a large number of private bills were passed. A bill to reimburse Mr. Wallace, in Lexington, Mo., for a house destroyed during the war by United States troops to prevent its use as a cover for rebels, came up at eleven o'clock and provoked a strong opposition. Reaching a vote it was found that no quorum was present. During the night it was with great difficulty that the House was kept together. In the morning when a sufficient number was got together the bill passed by a vote of 113 to 35.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer over upper Michigan will probably move eastwardly into Canada with brisk southerly winds to-day, veering to westerly and cloudy and possibly threatening weather over the lower lake region to-night; a rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds and clear and clearing weather will prevail on Monday north and west of the Ohio Valley; southerly winds with partially cloudy weather over New England and Middle Atlantic States; partially cloudy but generally pleasant weather from the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf coasts to the Ohio Valley. Dangerous winds are not anticiprted, except possibly for the upper lakes to-night.

Quickest Ocean Passage on Record.

NEW YORK, May 25.—In November, '71, the steamship City of Brussels came from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in eight days and three hours, which was the fastest voyage ever made across the Atlantic. Her time has just been beaten by the Adriatic, which arrived from Queenstown at 8:30 this morning, having left for New York last Saturday, thus making the Ocean transit in seven days and sixteen hours.

Store Burned at Hamlet, Ind.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

HAMLET, IND., May 25, 1872.

The store and contents of S. Newman, of this place, were burned at ten o'clock this evening. Loss estimated at between three and four thousand dollars; partly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

In Dubuque, Iowa, Saturday evening, a large brick building, known as the town clock store, occupied by John Bell & Co., fell with a terrible crash, and is now a heap of ruins. None of the proprietors were in the building, and the clerks hearing the crash fled to the rear of the building and escaped. Two women passing along the sidewalk at the time, one of them tending a baby, were caught by the falling walls and one woman had both legs broken. The cause was the undermining of the walls by workmen excavating for a new building immediately adjoining. They saw the walls giving way and left the pit. The loss on the building and contents, together with the clock, is estimated at $40,000.

Ex-customs officer at Baltimore, Thos. J. Wilson, sentenced to three years' imprisonment for embezzlement, has been pardoned by the President.

The planing mill and cedar ware manufactory of Clement & Dunbar, in Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire Saturday morning; loss $35,000; insurance $29,000.

Carl Vogt, the alleged murderer, has been delivered to the Belgian authorities, the Supreme Court of New York declining to interfere.

The funeral of Mayor Baker, of Evansville Indiana, on Saturday, was the most imposing ever seen in that city. Business was wholly suspended from two till nearly six o'clock.

There is a wonderful increase in the business of naturalization in New York, principally among the Germans.

Albert Kestner, a barber, cut his throat at Chicago, Saturday morning.

Bishop Rosecrans, of Columbus, Ohio, conferred the order of priesthood on Louis A. Rosecrans, Thomas V. Robinson, Walter Elliott and A. M. Brady, at Paulist Church, New York, on Saturday. Mr. Rosecrans is a son of Major General Rosecrans and nephew of the officiating bishop. Robinson was a Confederate officer during the rebellion; Elliott is a son of Judge Elliott, of Detroit. These gentlemen are to be attached to Paulist Church. Minor orders were conferred on Edmund Brady Byrne and James Bentstone. The latter is a grandson of Chancellor Kent, and was at one time President of Gambier College, Ohio, and Kenyon College, New York.

Frank Barbier, a young man of dissipated habits, met with a terrible death at Chicago, last Friday night. While intoxicated he attempted to enter the barn of his brother through a small window, and when about half way in slipped, and was caught in such a manner that he hung suspended by the neck and breast until suffocated.

Try White River Flour.

Best flour for the money in the country.

THE TREATY.

Final Action by the Senate.

The President Advised to Negotiate the Supplemental Treaty.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1872.

The Senate last night finished the consideration of the proposed supplemental treaty, and by a vote of 48 to 8 advised the President to negotiate it. There are a variety of statements in regard to the modifications made, but the best information attainable indicates that they were not such as to materially change the character of the proposition. The object which it will accomplish is to withdraw the claims for indirect losses from before the Geneva Conference. The form agreed upon was telegraphed to London last night, and no doubt is felt here that the English authorities will immediately accept it. General Schenck has been constantly advised of the daily situation before the Senate, and of the various modifications proposed. It was not known last night whether, in case of England's acceptance, the treaty would be drawn up here between Fish and Thornton, or in London between Schenck and Granville, but it is fully expected to-day that the President will be able to lay the formal treaty before the Senate either to-morrow night or Tuesday. While there was not a full Senate when the vote was finally taken yesterday, those then absent have in the course of the discussion so indicated their position as to make it sure that the requisite two-thirds vote will be given for the treaty, and about in proportion to the figures given above. As to the prolonged debate since the correspondence was first laid before the Senate, it can be said in general that at first much opposition was manifested against what was characterized as a surrender. There was from first to last severe criticism from recognized administration Senators of the manner in which the State Department had prepared the case, and especially of the way in which the latest aspects of it have been managed. There was scarcely any support found for the proposition that consequential damages were properly made part of our case, but the chief objections were raised to the manner in which the United States had yielded. Upon further consideration of what the understanding was declared to be among the Joint Commissioners, the feeling became quite general in the Senate that the United States had been placed in a position it could not maintain, and this was not confined to their party. On both sides of the chamber the conclusion seemed to be that the best way out of the unpleasant and somewhat humiliating position was by means of the supplemental treaty, and the final vote was not divided by party lines.

RELIGIOUS.

The M. E. General Conference.

NEW YORK, May 25.—In the Methodist General Conference to-day, the Committee on Boundaries reported in favor of restoring the boundaries of Black River Conference, so as to include the city of Syracuse. A minority report opposed such change. The latter report was voted on and lost. Ballots were then cast for secretaries of the missionary society, and the tellers retired to count the vote. On the question of the boundary of the Black River Conference, on motion a committee of five was appointed to settle the matter immediately. The tellers on the vote for missionary secretaries reported as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 387; necessary to a choice, 194. No one received that number, and consequently there was no choice, and the election was postponed till Monday. The five highest on the list were R. L. Dashiel, 162; T. M. Eddy, 145; D. D. Lane, 118; J. M. Reid, 114; J. M. Walden, 84. Adjourned.

American Citizens Outraged in Mexico—An Ohioan Assassinated.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 17, *via* Havana, May 25.—The local authorities of Chiapas assassinated John Jose, a native of Cleveland, Ohio. Other Americans were imprisoned and persecuted, and their property destroyed. The reason for these outrages is that the Americans demanded investigation and indemnity before the United States and Mexican mixed Commission.

Pardon Offered Cuban Insurrectionists.

HAVANA, May 25.—Valmaseda has issued the following proclamation: "Insurgents—Your chiefs showed you my proclamation denying pardons, but they failed to show you my proclamation in which I offer pardon. I grant until the 30th of May full pardon to black and white soldiers surrendering with arms, also to heads of families and chiefs of parties surrendering with their commands, excepting Cespedes, Agramonte and the other insurgent generals named."

NEW CITY HALL.

The Formal Opening—Programme of Exercises.

Below we publish the official programme of exercises connected with the formal opening of the new City Hall, on Monday and Tuesday next, the 27th and 28th instant. The announcement cannot fail to be of public interest:

MONDAY.

City Councils meet specially at 10 o'clock A. M., sharp, at old city building, and, Forming in double file, will march from old city building to new Municipal Hall.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

City Hall Commission and Architect.
Mayors Blackmore and Callow and Ex-Mayor Brush.
Clerk and Chief of Police.
Presidents of Councils.
Clerks and Pages.
Members of Select Council.
Members of Common Council.
Burgesses and Members of Councils of South Side.
Controller and Treasurer.
City Attorney and City Engineer.
Engineer Corps.
Clerks in city offices and City Officials.
Street and Road Commissioners.

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT MUNICIPAL HALL.

Prayer by Rt. Rev. John B. Kerfoot, D. D.
Formal reception of the Councils and City Officials, and their induction into the new City Hall, by Colonel William Phillips, on behalf of the Board of Commissioners.
Response:
Hill Burgwin, Esq.
Music.
Regular session of Councils at 2 P. M.
Evening, from 8 to 10 o'clock.
Mayors Blackmore and Brush Levee.

TUESDAY.

10 A. M.—Review of Fire Department by Fire Commissioners from balcony of City Hall.
2 P. M.—Review of Police Force by Mayor, Chief of Police and Police Committee of Councils.

During the day addresses will be delivered by a number of distinguished speakers.

Evening—Hall will be open from 8 to 12 P. M. for inspection by the ladies. No gentleman admitted unless accompanied by a lady.

Citizens of Allegheny city are invited to participate in the opening of Municipal Hall.

DR. ADDISON ARTHURS,
COL. WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
ROWLAND H. SMITH,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
Committee.

The Popular Starch.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 27, 1871.—We, the proprietors of the steam laundry and Springfield dye house (both the largest in Western Massachusetts,) have tried many starches in our established business, and cheerfully recommend yours as superior to them all. Truly has the name "Duryea's Starch" become familiar as household words, whilst the noted excellence of our laundry work and its superiority of finish, is attributable in a great measure to the perfect purity of your goods. We use it and want no other. Very truly yours, Israel Harmon & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL is printed with the ink manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of Pittsburgh. tf

The White River Flour,

For sale only at the Checkered Front, the great flour and grocery house. T. C. Jenkins.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE THIRD STORY back room, newly furnished, with first-class Board, can be had at No. 148 Third avenue. FM

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without Board, can be obtained by applying at 43 Anderson street, Allegheny.

FOR RENT—TWO ROOMS ON SECOND Floor, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge. Good business location. tf

FOR RENT—AT A BARGAIN—THE whole or a part of the Business Stand, No. 337 Liberty street. For terms apply at 325 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—DESK ROOM—IN CENTRAL Ticket Office, First National Bank Building, Fifth avenue. Apply, with reference, to W. B. BROBST, Agent. MWF

FOR RENT—ON THIRD FLOOR, TWO Rooms suitable for Offices or Sleeping Rooms in M. and M. Insurance Co.'s Building, No. 87 Wood street. Inquire of M. and M. Insurance Co. tf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—THAT large, substantial Four-story Brick Warehouse, No. 169, Second avenue; convenient to the Connellsville Railroad, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ATTERBURY & CO., Carson and Tenth streets, Birmingham.

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE Dwelling, No. 162 Sheffield street, Allegheny, containing Nine Rooms, Bath Room, Stationary Wash Stands, Marble Mantles, Hot and Cold Water, with all other modern improvements. Inquire of Frazier Brothers, 158 Pennsylvania avenue Ohio avenue, Allegheny

WANTED.

WANTED—COPYING, BOOK POSTING or Writing of any kind. Can give good references. D., Commercial office.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—TWO GOOD House Carpenters wanted immediately; steady employment given. Apply at this Office.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country; Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—WATCHMAKER—A COMPETENT Watchmaker to go to the country. Inquire of G. B. BARRETT & CO., Wholesale Jewelers, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—BOOKS TO POST—COLLECTION or Copying. Prompt attention and best of references given. WM. A. GRAY, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL first-class Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office 106 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

WANTED—BLACKSMITH—IMMEDIATELY, a Blacksmith for Iron Hames. To one that understands his business a steady job and good wages. Address AKRON HAME COMPANY, Akron, Ohio.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG Man of steady habits, a situation as Traveling Salesman on commission or as Book-keeper, Shipping Clerk, or any place that he can make himself useful. Address Box 844 Postoffice.

WANTED—SITUATION—BOOKKEEPER or Assistant, Shipping or General Clerk and Collector. A young, married man, steady and thoroughly competent, requires a situation as above. References most satisfactory. "W. J. M.," office of this paper. MWF

WANTED—SITUATION—A SITUATION in the Iron or Hardware Business, as Shipping Clerk or any position where he can be useful, by a man 28 years old, with three years experience in shipping goods in a wholesale hardware house in Philadelphia. Good reference given. Address "HARDWARE," Commercial office.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—A NUMBER OF first-class Men, who can give good references as to character and industry, to sell the American Button-Hole Over Seaming and Complete Sewing Machine in city and country. Liberal inducements offered. JAMES ESPY, General Agent, 178 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SAFE—A BURKE & BARNES No. 4, at Nation's Bank for Savings, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—THREE SECOND-HAND Safes, all in good order, at 93 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE SECOND hand Scroll Saw and two second hand Wood Lathes. M. B. COCHRAN, 143 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—FIFTY SECOND-HAND Boilers of all sizes, Flue, Cylinder and Tubular. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and Railroad, Allegheny city, Pa. M&stf

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND HOSE—India Rubber Belting and Hose of all sizes and descriptions. Also, Gum Packing at Eastern Prices. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street. M

FOR SALE—GOLDEN WEDDING AND Family Circle Whisky, free or in bond; all ages, to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age. JOSEPH FINCH & CO., 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A FIRST-CLASS Drug and Prescription Store, doing a good business. Fixtures the best in the city. Apply for further information to CHAS. ABEL & CO., 172 Wylie avenue.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—50,000 POUNDS S. C. Hams, 30,000 pounds S. C. Shoulders, 50,000 pounds Bacon Shoulders. Also, Dried Beef, Breakfast Bacon, Ribbed and Clear Sides, all fresh from smoke house, and for sale by REESE OWENS, 21 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—FRAME DWELLING House and Lot on Thirty-eighth street, Pittsburgh. Also, House and two Lots in Sixteenth ward, near Penn avenue. Also, one Lot on Fiftieth street, near Keystone Bridge Works, all of which will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—AT ORRVILLE, OHIO, new Brick Foundry and Machine Shop, 120 by 40 feet. Machinery and Tools all new. Situated at junction of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, C., Mount Vernon and Dayton and Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroads. Will sell one-half or entire interest in same. J. C. McCONNELL, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—LOOMS—16 JENKS'S SUPERIOR Narrow Looms, three boxes each. Having been used but little are about as good as new. Are suitable for weaving Barred Flannels, Cassimeres, Jeans, or almost any kind of Woolen or Cotton Goods. Also, a Hard-End Picker, Bobbin Winder, Beamer and 3 Warp Spools, all in good order. Inquire of H. CHILDS & CO., No. 133 Wood street, Pittsburgh. D*

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE STOCK, Lease, Good Will and Fixtures of the Wholesale Grocery and Liquor Business lately conducted by William Miller & Co., and formerly by Miller & Ricketson, at No. 221 and 223 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Apply upon the premises, or by letter, to FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, Administrator of Estate of Wm. Miller, deceased, 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—ROLLING MILL AND NAIL FACTORY—To close a Joint Purchase Account. This property, known as the CAMDEN ROLLING MILL, is situated immediately opposite Philadelphia, on the Delaware river. It has a dock front on the river of 340 feet, and extends back 580 feet. The improvements consist of a Rolling Mill, Cut Nail Factory, Machine Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Store House, Offices, &c.; all in good condition. The Mill was entirely rebuilt a few years ago. It contains seven Double Puddling Furnaces and four Heating Furnaces, and has a capacity of 40 tons of Bar Iron per day and 1,500 kegs of Nails per week. The location is one of the very best in the country for manufacturing, the advantages for shipment by water direct from Mill being unsurpassed. For terms and other particulars apply to J. M. MAYS, No. 28 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, Pa. MWF

FOR SALE—AT SEWICKLEY—TEN Acres of choice building ground, a few minutes walk from Quaker Valley Station, and convenient to Churches, Schools and Stores. The place is planted with 200 standard Seckel Pear Trees, about seven years old, 50 standard Pear Trees of other varieties and same age; a choice assortment of Apple, Peach and Cherry Trees, and a large number of Evergreens. Land well adapted for dividing into small Lots, having streets on three sides. Also, near the above, 6 Acres with fine never-failing Springs, so situated that water may be carried into the upper stories of buildings placed on the 10 acre lot. Few such places can be found in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh possessing so much of beauty and convenience. For full particulars inquire of C. BERINGER, 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY, Northeast corner of Wood Street and Fourth Avenue.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a

DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS

Per Share on the Capital Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the Shareholders or their legal representatives on and after MONDAY, 27th inst., free of tax.

JOHN H. CLANEY,
Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, May 22, 1872.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—REGULAR MEETING of the Western Pennsylvania Polytechnic Association will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 27, at 7½ o'clock, in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, corner Sixth and Penn streets, Pittsburgh. All are cordially invited.

W. W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

☞ TEMPERANCE MEETING IN FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY—A Temperance Meeting will be held in the First M. E. Church, Union avenue, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of Organizing an Auxiliary of the A. C. C. T. A. Good Speakers will be present, and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

☞ THE REPUBLICAN

County Conventions

Will Assemble as Follows:

No. 1, Legislative and Constitutional, in District Court Room No. 1.
No. 2, Congressional and Judicial, in District Court Room No. 2.
No. 3, Sheriff, in Quarter Sessions Room.
No. 4, Clerk of Courts, Common Pleas Room No. 1.
No. 5, Recorder and Register, Common Pleas Room No. 2.
No. 6, Commissioner and Director of Poor, Common Council Chamber, Pittsburgh.
Legislative, No. 1, City, will meet in one of the Grand Jury Rooms.
Legislative, No. 2, City, will also meet in one of the Grand Jury Rooms.

After the several Legislative Conventions have nominated the Legislative Ticket, they will assemble in Joint Convention to nominate members for the Constitutional Convention in Room No. 1, District Court.

W. J. GILMORE,
J. H. STEWART,
J. MARTIN SHAFER,
Committee.

☞ REPUBLICAN

County Conventions.

THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY are requested to meet at the usual places for holding Elections in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, on

SATURDAY, May 25, 1872,

In the Cities and Boroughs, between 3 and 7 o'clock P. M., and in the Townships between 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., and elect one delegate from each election district in the Cities and Boroughs by ballot, and in the Townships as the voters may select, to each of the following

County Conventions,

To be held at such places as shall hereafter be designated, on

TUESDAY, May 28,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

CONVENTION No. 1—Legislative and Constitutional.
No. 2—Congressional and Judicial.
No. 3—Sheriff.
No. 4—Clerk of Courts and Clerk of Orphans' Court.
No. 5—Recorder and Register.
No. 6—Commissioners and Directors of the Poor.

The Primary Election shall be held, as far as practicable, by the Republican Members of the Election Boards in the different districts; and, where the Republican Members are a minority of the Regular Board, the voters present are authorized to elect enough additional Republicans to complete the Board.

The Chairmen of these Conventions will appoint the County Executive Committee to serve for the ensuing year.

By order of the Republican County Executive Committee.

H. W. OLIVER, Jr., Chairman.

HENRY M. LONG, }
THOS. H. PHELPS, } Secretaries.

Pittsburgh, May 10th, 1872. d*

CANDIDATES.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER—

JOHN ESPY,

OF UPPER ST. CLAIR,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

☞ FOR COUNTY RECORDER—

R. J. RICHARDSON,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY—

JOHN GILFILLAN,

UPPER ST. CLAIR,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY—

JOHN C. NEWMYER,

OF WILKINS TOWNSHIP,

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER—

JAMES McGUNNEGLE,

CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP, McKEE'S ROCKS,

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

☞ FOR CLERK OF COURTS—

JOSEPH R. OXBEY,

ALLEGHENY,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, which meets May 28.

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY—

JAMES TAYLOR,

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,

Subject to the decision of the County Republican Convention.

☞ FOR SHERIFF—

JOHN H. HARE,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS—

JOSEPH H. GRAY.

Subject to decision of the Republican County Convention.

☞ FOR SHERIFF—

RICHARD H. FIFE,

OF SCOTT TOWNSHIP,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

☞ FOR RECORDER—

JOHN F. HUNTER,

Late 155th Regiment P. V., subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

☞ FOR SHERIFF—

JOHN A. WATSON,

OF ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP, Fourth Precinct,

Late Private Co. D, 79th Regiment, P. V., will be a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

ANOTHER LARGE LOT

OF THOSE

STRIPED

Seersucker Suits

JUST RECEIVED.

Buff Striped Suits and Drab Striped Lawn Suits, and a very large line of very handsome Brown, Buff and Gray Linen, Buff and Slate Cambric, and Black and White Lawn Suits. We make a specialty of CHILDREN'S SUITS, of which we keep a large variety, in Pique, Linen and Seersucker, and in all sizes.

PERCALE WRAPPERS.—A large line of very handsome patterns.

PARASOLS—Gray Tussore Parasols, fringed, black edged and plain; White Silk Parasols, with and without lace covers. All the new styles received daily.

Straw Hats and Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers, Lama Lace Sacques, Lama Shawls, Lace Parasol Covers.

New goods received in all Departments.

F. H. EATON,

17 Fifth Avenue.

BARGAINS

IN

PARASOLS.

Parasols at 50c, worth 75c.
Silk Sunshades at $1 25, worth $2 00.
Ladies' Buff Suits at $5 00 and upwards.
Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 12½c.
Lace Parasol Covers at Bargains.
Tourist Parasols at $1 50.
Tourist Parasols at $2 00.
Collar Ruffling, new.
Puffing and Tucking.
Lace Berthas, large lot very cheap.
Gimps and Fringes.
Lace Berthas.
Shirts, Bows and Scarfs.
Gauze Underwear for Misses and Ladies.
Hair Switches.
Ladies' Cotton Underwear, extra bargain.
Lace Collars, Val., Maltese and Point.

Morganstern & Co.,

78 and 80 Market Street.

MWF

Proposals for Coal

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
LOUISVILLE, KY., May 14, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, under the usual conditions heretofore published, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Wednesday, the 26th day of June, 1872, for the delivery at the residences of officers on duty in this city, and at Taylor Barracks, Louisville, Kentucky, of ANTHRACITE COAL, PITTSBURGH BITUMINOUS COAL and CANNEL COAL, amounting in the aggregate to about 4,000,000 pounds. Delivery to commence July 1st, 1872, and continue as required from time to time, until June 30th, 1873.

The above is the estimated quantity required, but the Government reserves the right to increase or diminish the same, at any time during the continuance of the contract.

Bids will be received for supplying any one or more of the several kinds of coal specified as above.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for each kind of coal named herein.

Blank proposals and any additional information can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of the South.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

AT

CRESSON SPRINGS,

CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENN'A.,

Will open for the reception of guests June 15th. Applications for Rooms, Cottages, or other information, may be made or addressed to the

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, Philadelphia, or
MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Cresson.

All Trains stop during the season.

GEO. W. MULLIN, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—

A Splendid Stock of Dry Goods,

With privilege of leasing Building, in a thriving, central town (county seat). The prospects for the future are most flattering. The business has been established for fourteen years. Reason for selling, wish to retire from business. Address W. R., P. O. Box 23, Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana.

WHEAT—

A FEW CARS

CHOICE WHEAT,

To arrive. For sale by

DANIEL WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHECKERED FRONT.

THE GREAT

Flour and Grocery House.

COMPLETE LINE OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

T. C. JENKINS.

Wholesale House.

Joseph Horne & Co.,

MARKET STREET,

Have Just Opened Extensive Lines of the following Goods.

Ladies' and Children's Parasols,

Tourist and Plain Handles,

FULL LINES

WHITE GOODS.

STRIPED YOSEMITE.
STRIPED AND BROCADE P. K.
STRIPED VICTORIA LAWNS.
REAL AND IMITATION LACES.
LACE COLLARS, SLEEVES, SETS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
LADIES' AND GENT'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
EMBROIDERIES, RUFFLINGS.
EDGINGS, FRINGES, GIMPS.
LADIES' SUITS.
HOOP SKIRTS, BUSTLES, and a general line

Notions and Small Wares.

ALSO, COMPLETE LINES

MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS, May Shapes.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND BONNETS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BONNET, TRIMMING AND SASH RIBBONS.
GIMPS, MILLINERY LACES.
CRAPES, CORDED SATINS.
BONNET AND LINING SILKS.
BLACK AND EVENING SHADES DRESS SILKS.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSIERY.
MEN'S HOSIERY, CHILDREN'S HOSE.
LADIES' AND MEN'S GLOVES,

To which we invite the attention of Close Cash Buyers.

77 AND 79 Market St.

MAY AND JUNE

STYLES

Straw, Felt and Gossamer

HATS.

Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
Lowest Prices,

AT

R. H. PALMER'S

Hat House, Pittsburgh.

GENERAL

European Steamship Agent,

John J. McCormick,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.,

Cunard Mail Line,
National,
Anchor, &c., &c.

Cabin and Steerage Passengers booked to and from America and Europe on the most reasonable terms.

Parties can serve their interests in obtaining Berths and Tickets from me.

Under Ira B. McVay & Co.'s Banking House, corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. MWS

Printing Presses,

Of all the Best Manufactures,

AND

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Cases, Cabinets, Stands,
Lead Cutters, Mitre Machines,
Riglets and Wooden Furniture, all sizes,
Blankets, Tapes, Roller Felt, &c., &c.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR TYPE.

All For Sale at Factory Prices,

BY

A. C. BAKEWELL & CO.,

75 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

JOS. L. HALL, President and Treasurer.
O. Y. CONE, Vice President and Secretary.

Hall's Safe and Lock Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF HALL'S PATENT

SAFES,

BANK LOCKS AND VAULT WORK.

93 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.

Factory and General Office, Cincinnati.

PARTNER WANTED,

Having Eight to Ten Thousand Dollars to invest in a One-Half Interest in a First-Class, Well-Established Business. Must have good business qualifications.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
115 Fourth Avenue.

American Newspaper Directory

FOR 1872.

NOW READY. PRICE FIVE DOLLARS.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Pub'rs.,

41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Can be Ordered Through News Dealers.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON MORTGAGE.

$2,000, $3,000, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000, $8,000, $10,000, $15,000.

Any of the above amounts will be loaned from one to three years on liberal terms.

W. E. TUSTIN,
1p 87 Grant street, opposite the Court House.

The Leading Fire Insurance Company,

ÆTNA OF HARTFORD.

INCORPORATED 1819.

NO PERPETUAL RISKS.

ASSETS OVER $5,000,000
LOSSES PAID $32,000,000

S. S. CARRIER, Agent,
MWF 59 FOURTH AVENUE.

LOH & COOLEY,

Produce Commission Merchants,

207 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Consignments solicited. Correspondence invited.

SUMMER OPENING.

C. BEGGS

Will announce to her friends and public in general that she will open on SATURDAY, May 11th, at No. 173 FEDERAL STREET, above the Diamond, a large stock of PATTERN HATS AND BONNETS, and everything in the Millinery line.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1872.

THOSE who have observed the progress of the Senatorial canvass in the Beaver district will be interested to hear that the result of the primary meetings in that county on Saturday was largely for RUTAN, he carrying his own town by about three to one, and thirty out of thirty-six districts in the county—a result as nearly unanimous as one could wish.

THOSE who said that the Hon. DANIEL VOORHEES had retired to his home in Indiana, to retreat from his position in opposition to GREELEY and in favor of independent action at Baltimore, did not prophesy truly. His speech, herewith printed, delivered to his constituents on Saturday evening last, is anything but a fulfillment of the prediction. That he is altogether in earnest, is quite apparent. That his voice will prove potential in shaping the action of the Democratic party is not at all improbable.

"FRIENDS of Mr. Greeley in Washington who profess to know his plans and purposes assert with positiveness that he still adheres to his famous editorial published in the *Tribune* before the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, in which he pledged the support of the *Tribune* to the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, in case the Democratic Convention should make straight Democratic nominations. They assert that he never hesitated a moment in his purpose to withdraw his name in case the Democrats refuse to take him up."—*Wash. dispatch to Springfield Republican.*

Not a bit of it. MR. GREELEY will run regardless of the action at Baltimore, or the number of votes he will get. He has plenty of reasons—that is plenty for him. Having entered on the spree, he is bound to have it out. Besides, it suits his humor and gratifies his hate—motives which he will find actuate very few Republicans.

HAS CATALINE any right to call BRUTUS a conspirator? The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* reveals the existence of what he terms "a plot" to break down the Cincinnati movement; and although he professes to believe that the scheme will in all probability be abandoned as impracticable, he intimates that some of the "conspirators" are still active in the matter, which he mildly characterizes as "a disreputable piece of political trickery." Considering that the Convention which nominated Mr. GREELEY was almost entirely destitute of any representative character; that it was engineered from beginning to end by intriguery of the most intricate sort; and that the candidate himself has expressly declared his belief in the divine right of bolting, it would seem that this language from the *Tribune* toward the dissentients is very much as though the pot should lose its temper and pelt the kettle with approbrious epithets.

THE re-election of Mr. FERRY to the United States Senate from Connecticut, over General HAWLEY, the Republican caucus nominee, was proclaimed from the "Liberal" housetops as "the first fruit of the Cincinnati movement." The *Tribune* shouted it; Mr. GREELEY rubbed his hands over it. It was one of the "signs" to which he referred in his letter of acceptance convincing him that the country was for him. And the "small-fry" thought that GREELEY was already as good as elected—just because FERRY was chosen Senator. But they don't think so now,—that is, if they have read Senator FERRY's letter on GREELEY. After referring to the questions of administration, in connection with the Presidency, he says: "To "intrust these great interests to an administra-"tion made up and controlled by Mr. GREELEY "would be mere midsummer madness." * * * You and I will continue on the old Republican track." There is not as much "triumph in the air" as there was!

THE report that Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT has definitely accepted the Presidency of the Erie Railroad Company, is exciting considerable interest in railroad and financial circles, and it is pointed out as a significant illustration of the universal confidence placed in his judgment and integrity, that on the strength of the mere rumor of his accession to the management of that road, a marked appreciation in the value of stock at once ensued. Nor is this confidence of the stockholders likely to be misplaced. Bold and sometimes audacious in enterprise as Col. SCOTT is, the whole history of his connection with railroads shows him to be at the same time one of the most prudent and cautious of managers. While nothing seems too vast to deter him, nothing appears so minute as to escape his observation; to which remarkable union of aggressive energy and methodic care, his extraordinary successes as a railroad manager are due. Many, says BYRON, are poets, who have never sung their inspiration, and Col. SCOTT's great epics of material civilization would almost seem to stamp him as the railroad SHAKSPEARE of the nineteenth century.

THE announcement of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Pennsylvania, that the outstanding balance of the State war loan of May 15th, 1861, will be redeemed upon presentation at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia, is made the occasion of some very complimentary references by the New York *Bulletin* to the credit and standing of the State. The amount of bonds thus called in is one million eight hundred thousand dollars, with accrued interest, making, when added to the bonds already called in, a total reduction of two millions of dollars in the State indebtedness during the present year, and effecting a permanent saving of interest to the amount of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually. Exclusive of assets in the sinking fund, amounting to from twelve to fifteen millions of dollars, the indebtedness of the State, at the close of the present year, will be about thirty millions of dollars, which, at the present rate of liquidation, will take but a very few years to discharge. Interest on the bonds thus called in will cease on the 30th of next September, a fact of which holders thereof should take note.

MR. LINCOLN on a memorable occasion gave to the county whereof Pittsburgh and the surrounding boroughs are the larger part, the title of the "State of Allegheny," the large Republican majorities of the county giving point to the suggestion. GRANT's majority of about eleven thousand fully sustained the fame which Mr. LINCOLN so appropriately celebrated, and from present appearances this fame will not be tarnished by the next Presidential vote. Mr. GREELEY and his friends naturally want to know what are his prospects in this Republican stronghold, and we count ourselves friendly enough to tell him the truth. As the result of careful inquiry we are able to say that his strength among Republicans is next to nothing. An observing gentleman whose pursuit has of late taken him into every neighborhood of the county and who made the subject a matter of inquiry, reports that this is literally the fact. A dozen or so of Republicans in this city favor GREELEY but they are more than offset by Democrats who have signified their intention to vote for GRANT. So far as the majority for GRANT is concerned the "State of Allegheny" will hold her own in 1872.

IT IS now apparent that the Philadelphia Convention will be devided on the Vice Presidency between COLFAX and WILSON, with the preponderance at the start not great either way. Of late Senator WILSON is understood to have been gaining strength and his supporters express considerable confidence in his nomination. Vice President COLFAX having repeatedly caused it to be understood that it was not his wish to continue in public life, though perhaps willing, if his friends insisted, to accept a renomination with Gen. GRANT, no organized effort appears to be making in his behalf. Nevertheless, until quite recently quite a general understanding appears to have existed that he would be renominated. Within the last week or two, however, the exertions in behalf of Senator WILSON have changed this somewhat. He will come into the Convention backed by the whole of New England and with no little positive strength from other quarters of the Union. But for the unasking if not positively declining position of Mr. COLFAX, it is hardly to be doubted that his nomination would be nearly as spontaneous as that of Gen. GRANT. We are assured that Senator WILSON at least would not have been a candidate.

THERE is hardly room to doubt that the out-and-out free traders with whom the Cincinnati movement originated, and who were bargained out of house and home, are moving to bring out or co-operate with the Democrats on a new candidate against GREELEY. Their strength can be estimated from the support ADAMS received in the Convention. Senator SCHURZ's silence is now supposed to have a deep meaning. Not since the nomination of GREELEY has he opened his lips, and he is represented as being in a decidedly demoralized state, more especially in consequence of the fact that the Germans in the West do not intend to support GREELEY and BROWN. Within the last few days his silence has created alarming suspicions in the minds of GREELEY men which are not likely to be allayed by the recent movement of the large body of original Cincinnati men looking to an another convention in Baltimore about the time of the Democratic Convention. This movement is supported by most of the strong men of the original movement, such as Messrs. ATKINSON, MATTHEWS, BRINKERHOFF, BRYANT, etc., if not by SCHURZ himself. Meanwhile, the sober second thought of the country is telling powerfully against GREELEY. There is no such falling into line for him as was predicted, and the time has passed for the foretold rising of the people.

IN the course of a speech delivered by Mr. GREELEY to his friends and neighbors in a New York country village Friday night, he said—speaking of the coal and iron resources of the State—that "we ought to have fifty times as many factories as we now have," and that New York ought "to hum with industry like Lancashire in England and Alsace in Germany." True. But how this desirable state of things is to be brought about should the "full Democratic ascendancy" which Mr. GREELEY's election, according to his principal free trade Democratic organ, is expected to produce, we do not very clearly see. It should be remembered that the great champion of free trade in the West has given it as his opinion that free traders of whatever political organization should vote for Mr. GREELEY, on the ground that while President GRANT would be pretty likely to veto a revenue tariff bill, Mr. GREELEY, as President, would by his public pledges concerning the matter be compelled to sign it. Time was then the Liberal candidate declared that he held the success of the protective principle to be of far greater importance than the triumph of any political party or the election of any particular man. But if the free traders should succeed in obtaining control of the next Congress, we now have his word that, so far as he was concerned they might, in the event of his election, have full and unrestricted sway in the prosecution of their designs. Would "the raw material lying at our very doors," of which Mr. GREELEY spoke in his address, be likely to find its way into "hundreds of new manufacturing establishments" under such circumstances?

CONSIDERABLE public comment has been evoked by the petition the other day presented to Vice President COLFAX by a number of colored citizens of Georgia, asking Congress to assist the Colonization Society in sending them to Liberia. Whilst that body is not very likely to comply with the prayer of the petitioners, there does not seem to be any grounds for the somewhat harsh opinions expressed in certain quarters concerning the request and its framers. There is little doubt that our colored fellow citizens are, as a race, a good deal better off in this country than their kindred in Liberia, but that is no reason why any of them should be called hard names for wanting to go there. Indeed, if the views of Senator BLAIR are correct, it is the manifest duty of Congress to respond to the wishes of these would-be emigrants in a favorable manner. Not more than a week or ten days ago that Senator announced from his seat in the Senate his firm and unalterable conviction that the negro race had no business here; that this Republic was throughout its length and breadth Providentially designed and set apart as the home of the white man; that the colored element ought of right to be eliminated from among us and transported to the tropics there to build up a colored empire, and that any and every attempt to make the two races commingle would in the end be found to prove not only abortive but also injurious to the best qualities of each. It is possible, indeed, that the petitioners in question may have based their application to the National Legislature on this very speech. Anyhow, their mistake was simply that of applying to the wrong man. Let them try the Missouri Senator and see what will come of it.

SOME time ago we ventured to remark that, should Liberal Republicanism succeed in pulling the chestnuts of the Democratic party out of the fire, a general demand on the part of the South for the remuneration of its people for the loss of their slave property, was by no means among the impossibilities of the future. This seems to have been a pretty good guess. A Southern correspondent of a New York paper states that it is "useless to talk of satisfying the South with anything less than this." The opinion is still firmly held that President LINCOLN had no authority under the law to free the slaves by proclamation, whatever may have been the stress of military or political necessity, and that every *ex post facto* law made to sustain his action only proves the necessity of additional authority. Justice and policy, the writer argues, alike demand that these slaves shall be paid for "in a just and honorable manner," and he thinks the time has now arrived when it can be done without detriment to the national credit. It is pretty evident, therefore, that if this question, supposed to have been settled by the amendments, is never to be reopened, it will not be from negligence on the part of the Southern supporters of the new policy.

ONE of the most interesting books of the time—dealing with events that took place in our very midst, yet reading like a romance of some other age or people—is the "History of the Underground Railroad," by the Corresponding Secretary of the Philadelphia branch of the anti-Slavery Society, prepared in compliance with a resolution of that society. The volume is a depository of facts, adventures, sufferings; of treachery and cruelty on the one hand, and fidelity and kindness on the other, which to look back upon now appear to be almost incredible. It describes the story of the escaped fugitives, of the perils they underwent, the terrors of pursuit and recapture, the shrewdness which baffled the hunters, the zeal and devotion of the stockholders, agents and advisers of the road, in a manner which even now makes the blood tingle to read. Nearly all the sketches of the underground passengers are introduced by the advertisement which offered a reward for their arrest and return to bondage. It is respectfully suggested that, should the Baltimore Convention ratify the Cincinnati nomination, a campaign edition may be struck off by the managers of the coalition for gratuitous circulation among the colored people, North and South, a good share of whom have now learned to read, and who would undoubtedly be vastly interested in the whole subject. It might gain over some colored voters to the support of the ticket—perhaps!

A SUMMER excursion for exploring some of the comparatively unknown but none the less remarkable beauties and grandeurs of the Yellowstone region, is in course of preparation, the plan of which is as follows: The party will start from Sioux city by steamboat, ascend the Missouri to Fort Buford—1,500 miles—at the confluence of the Yellowstone River, and up the latter as far as Powder River, which rises in the southern part of Wyoming. Here a land expedition will be fitted out, with ample supply of wagons, mules, &c., accompanied by a number of trusty Sioux guides, and a strong military escort. Apart from the magnificence of the scenery, the trip will offer unusual inducements to all men who are fond of sporting, owing to the abundance of game in those wild regions; and also to the mineralogist and geologist who will there find one of the richest mineral deposits upon this continent. Several distinguished scientists and practical miners will occompany the party. The excursion is expected to occupy about sixty days, but will be extended at the pleasure of the members.

BUYING extensively abroad means paying up sometime, and possibly when it is not the most convenient to do so. The London *Economist* points out the fact that the balance of trade with this country is already largely in favor of Great Britain. It enumerates the leading articles of export to this country, showing that on twenty-two articles the increase has been in the first four months of this year more than a third million pounds. On the other hand, in the imports of cotton and breadstuffs, the articles which we sell most largely to England, the decrease has been more than six and three-quarters millions of pounds—making a difference at both ends of more than ten million pounds, or fifty million dollars. "Meanwhile," says the *Economist*, "we have not received from America our last year's supply of bullion," and it confidently looks for a considerably quantity of gold very soon. The outflow of gold to regulate balances is not likely to diminish for some time to came, as the only means of paying up.

THERE is an artesian well in Paris which is nearly two thousand feet deep, four feet in diameter at the top and two feet at the bottom, and which discharges upwards of five millions of cubic feet of water every twenty-four hours. Throughout Europe, it is stated, much attention is being paid by scientific engineers to these kind of wells, and the opinion is rapidly gaining ground that they are the cheapest as well as the best sources of water supply for large cities. It might do no harm for the Pittsburgh water commission to pay some attention to the subject.

IN a number of cities investigation is being made into short weight by ice men, as though buyers did not expect to be victims to short weights. Ditto of coal dealers, concerning whose practices—or the practices of some of them—a chapter might be written that would be decidedly black. The Mayors of our cities could not do a better thing than organize thoroughly to protect the people in all respects, and punish perpetrators of frauds.

ACTIVE preparations are in progress in Philadelphia for the National Republican Convention. Horticultural Hall and the Academy of Music, each capable of accommodating five thousand people, have been secured for the meeting, and arrangements are now being made for the reception of the different distinguished characters and delegations which will attend.

IN the South while the corn and wheat crops are doing well, the cotton and sugar crops are believed to be irreparably damaged by drouth, notwithstanding recent rains.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Louisville is beginning to get its eyes open. A couple of industrial exposition enterprises have been inaugurated there lately, whose objects are the promotion and encouragement of mechanics and manufactures in their various branches, of agriculture, horticulture, and floriculture, of mineralogical developments, the advancement of rural and household manufactures, and improvement in the breeds of fine stock, and of all useful and domestic animals; in all of which departments there is to be an annual exhibition, with prizes, open to competition from the whole country.

Two petrified joints of the spinal column of a shark, in a perfect state of preservation, were found, in digging a well, forty feet below the surface, in the interior of Iowa, lately. Unless there were lawyers in the pre-historic age it would consequently seem that Iowa was once covered by the sea.

A leading Europian medical authority states that the fashionable dietetic use of costly extracts of meat is decidedly injurious. He shows by a series of experiments that meat extracts are not food, either directly, since they do not contain albuminoid substances, or indirectly, as their nitrogenous principles do not arrest tissue metamorphosis. Taken in small quantities they may be useful, by the stimulant action of the potassium salts, which favor digestion and circulation. But in larger amounts, instead of being useful, they are generally actually deleterious.

Weak folks are sometimes very absurd. Spain is discussing the recovery of Gibraltar, and some papers are actually talking about what Mr. Greeley will do when he becomes President.

Considerable excitement prevails in the usually quiet little village of Tilden, Randolph county, Illinois, over the discovery of petroleum. It was struck while boring for water, at a depth of about ninety feet. A company is being formed to prosecute the work on a scientific basis.

A Massachusetts mechanic has invented a friction clutch for machinery, capable of stopping forty horse-power. Patents have been secured in this country and England and have been applied for in Belgium and Germany.

Strasburg is to have a girdle of eighteen German forts. When they play it will not be piana.

Absinthe, the bane of France, was first introduced to the French army in Algeria during Louis Philippe's reign. The troops were suffering from fever and took it as a substitute for quinine. Thence the custom spread to civil life to become the curse of a nation.

Fish are said to be so thick in Clear Lake, Sonora, that it is only necessary to wade in and choose them, the chief difficult being which to select. Decidedly fishy.

A lady named Rea has pre-empted a homestead of 160 acres of the public land in Montana. An example which hundreds of lordless and landless women would rea-lly do well to follow.

The Denver papers are attempting to account for the climatic changes that are taking place in that region. Colorado used to be called "the rainless region," but for the past two years rains have been frequent and abundant. It is thought that irrigation will soon be unnecessary.

The passengers on one of the Massachusetts railroads were the other day treated to a sight the like of which they will never probably see again. A vast cloud of smoke, from the woods on fire in the vicinity, rose a comparatively short distance into the air, which, being perfectly still and very light, did not carry away the smoke, which hung nearly motionless for a long time. The sun shining upon this mass of smoke transmuted and glorified it into the semblance of a mountain of snow, or a gigantic "floating island," producing a most wierd and singular but magnificent effect.

The Grand Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic recommends Department and Post Commanders to invite the children of Sunday and day schools particularly, and the public generally, to participate in the ceremonies of Decoration Day.

An eccentric New Yorker has invented a water velocipede, consisting of two water-tight tubes about twenty feet long, held three feet apart by means of iron braces. A wooden horse is placed in the centre, a fore and a hind leg resting on each tube. Under the horse is placed a light paddle-wheel, which is worked like the driving wheel of a velocipede, by the navigator, who sits on horseback. At a trial on the Harlem river the other day, a very fair rate of speed was attained.

Last week there were simultaneously in session seven ecclesiastical bodies. In New York, the Methodist Conference of the Reformed Church; in Detroit the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church North; in Richmond the Assembly of the same church south; in Evansville the Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterians; in Philadelphia and Cincinnati State conventions of Episcopalians.

The strawberry season has now fairly begun, and each steamer arriving from the South brings its contribution of this delicious fruit to the New York markets. The extent of country devoted to the culture of strawberries is much larger this year than last, and the recent rains have encouraged growers in the belief that the crop will be large.

PERSONAL.

See what it is to have a good wife. During the recent illness of a western editor his better half, whose name is Leonora McGuiness, set the type, did the press work, published every number of the paper in good shape, besides an extra issue followed by an announcement that mother and child were doing well.

E. B. Taylor, of Omaha, died on Wednesday after a protracted illness. Mr. Taylor was one of the ablest journalists of the far West, and the staunch Republicanism of Nebraska is not a little due to his services at the head of the Omaha *Republican* in the early infancy of the State. He was at the time of his death a member of the National Republican Committee.

The prospects of the famous baronet-butcher are not of a roseate description. The English Court of Common Pleas have decided that the action brought by the Tichborne claimant for the recovery of the Doughty estates shall not proceed until he has paid the costs of the former trial.

W. G. Taylor, a Chicago business man of high social standing and much prominence in railroad circles, recently made his debut as an actor in the part of Macbeth. The *Tribune* says his acting evinced careful study of the part, and produced a fair representation,—about as good as one could expect for the first time. On the same occasion Locke's original score of Macbeth was produced entire by the orchestra for the first time in America.

The English *Army and Navy Gazette* believes that the cause of Prince Bismarck's want of sleep is the pain from an ancient source of disquiet—swollen veins in the leg, the result of a quack medicine he was tempted to try many years ago for some slight inconvenience. His withdrawal from public affairs at this moment will be a serious inconvenience to the government which he represents.

Rev. Dr. Stubbs, of Stephen Tyng trial fame, stubbed his toe at his residence lately, and fell down a flight of stairs, receiving serious injuries. He stubbed his understanding quite badly once before.

The queen of the gipsies, Mabel Gray, was recently married in England to a wealthy young farmer. Large numbers of gypsies were present from Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Turkey, and other countries, the United States included.

Mr. J. J. Miller, an American civil engineer, has just been appointed by the Governor General of India to the position of Chief Engineer of State Railways in Central India, with rank as a Lieutenant Colonel of royal engineers of twenty-eight years service.

The late Mrs. Thomas Nelson, wife of our Minister to Mexico, lost her life for her enthusiasm for travel, the fatigue of a Mexican journey coming too severe on her in her delicate health. She was widely known and respected in the Mexican capital. President Juarez, who was himself recently a sufferer by a like calamity, and whose lamented wife had been a close and intimate friend of Mrs. Nelson, at once expressed his profound sympathy with the bereaved Minister; and throughout the social and diplomatic circles there passed an electric thrill of unaffected sorrow. Her remains will be provisionally deposited in the beautiful Panteon of that city until the duties of her husband shall permit him to bear them to his home in the West, there to mingle with the dust of her parents and children.

There are five colored men in Congress. Elliott, a pure black, and the best man in the crowd, is a college graduate, lives in good style, drives fine horses, and talks eloquently. Rainey is almost white, and impresses those with whom he comes in contact as a gentleman. De Large is believed to be something of an adventurer. Benjamin Turner, of Alabama, is a fair representative of his race, with a somewhat high opinion of his own abilities. Josiah S. Walls, the Florida member, is a planter of passable education, unexceptionable in manner and deportment.

As Emperors go, Dom Pedro of Brazil is certainly an honorable and useful sample of the class. His return to his own realm from an extended tour through Europe was hailed by his subjects with genuine enthusiasm. For a Bourbon, he was clear in his judgment that "there are only two countries in Europe—England and Germany; the rest is rubbish."

The last of the Gretna priests is dead—old Simon Lang, who for many years has been the lone survivor of a long line of self-appointed dignitaries. He performed the marriage ceremony for the runaway scions of a great number of noble and powerful houses, including the Villierses, the Beauclercs, the Coventrys, and others of almost equal standing. He long outlived all his competitors, and saw the decline of the golden days of old Gretna, but still he continued in harness to the last.

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ULYSSES MERCUR.

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The Devastation Around Mount Vesuvius.

[Naples Correspondence (April 30) of the London News.]

My eyes are so burned with the cinders that I can hardly keep them open. I have visited the country beyond the village of Giordano. The sky was as black as ink; the wind strong, and the showers of scoriæ and cinders increased more and more as I proceeded. The ground under my feet seemed to shake at every instant, and the detonations were as incessant as ever. On my way I met several persons of distinction, Neapolitan Senators and deputies, who had gone out on the same errand as myself. The down-pour had, however, induced them to desist, and they were returning in great haste to Naples. Vast estates are completely ruined. In some places the lava presents the aspect of an enormous lake of burning coal. The heat is insufferable, and the smell horrible. I have observed that in several spots the hot lava has set fire to old trees. The inhabitants seem quite bewildered, and incapable of taking a resolution. I hear that the emigration amounts to something like 50,000 inhabitants. Many of them who had escaped in time are now returning with their things and seem doubtful what they are to do. Mattresses and boxes and oxen and blankets are all huddled up together. Meanwhile soldiers, one whole regiment, are on duty, and many peasants with guns on their shoulders keep guard in order that the thieves may not augment the general ruin. A large number of these gentry have been caught and put into prison, but notwithstanding the severe measures adopted small bands of robbers seem to have appeared in many places. I can hardly believe that the soil I tread upon is that of *La Bella Napoli*. Where are the fine orange groves, with their sweet perfume, and the rich vineyards and the gay peasants, clad in bright colors, singing and dancing under the brilliant blue sky, close to the silvery sea, dotted over with transparent white sails? All are gone.

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Physicians throughout the world agree as to the necessity for diffusive stimulants in medical practice, but complain, and with good reason, of the impossibility of obtaining them pure. The difficulty here presented would be a serious one indeed if the class of agents was limited to the adulterated liquors and wines of trade. It vanishes, however, when the absolute purity and extraordinary restorative properties of Hostetter's Bitters are taken into consideration. As a stimulant the article is absolutely free from everything objectionable; but this is only one of its recommendations. If it were nothing more than an excitant its effects would be fleeting. It might refresh and revive the system for a few minutes, but could produce no permanent benefit. The stimulating elements of the Bitters is a means, not an end. The tonic, anti-bilious, depurative and aperient vegetable juices combined in the preparation are the agents that impart vigor and regularity to the weakened and disordered organization, the spirituous principle being chiefly useful in diffusing their influence through the system and otherwise facilitating their operation. Alchol, even in its purest form, is not so much a medicine as a motive power, by which the specifics of the vegetable kingdom may be brought to bear upon the debilitated and disordered organs that require renovating and regulating; and it is in this way that the pure essence of rye incorporated in Hostetter's Bitters increases the efficiency of the purely medical ingredients.

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MORE THAN 500 DIFFERENT STYLES
LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,
Hydraulic Rams, &c.
Send for Circular and Prices.
RUMSEY & CO.,
SENECA FALLS, N. Y., U. S. A.

CARPETS.

MAY, 1872.
NEW CARPETS
SECOND ARRIVAL.
Finest Styles of the Season.
All grades of INGRAIN and other CHEAP CARPETS at Very Low Prices.
Tapestry and Body Brussels
In the Finest Styles to be found in any Market.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Importations.

We are Daily Opening New Additions to our Spring Stock of

*AXMINSTER,
MOQUETTE,
WILTON,
VELVET,
SOLID BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN,
And COMMON*
CARPETS.

We import directly from the leading Factories of Europe, and have secured many New Styles and Patterns not to be obtained elsewhere in this city.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
23 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.
I HAVE NOW IN STORE
ALL NEW STYLES OF
*WILTONS, AXMINSTERS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES.*
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
OIL CLOTHS,
LINOLEUM,
MATTINGS AND MATS.
Henry McCallum,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

Feathers and Beeswax
ALL GRADES.
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
262 LIBERTY STREET

DRY GOODS.

Attractive Stock
OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
STRAW GOODS

Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, new styles.
Ribbons, all shades and widths.
Flowers, a beautiful assortment.
Misses' and Children's Hats.

CHIP AND STRAW HATS,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
FANS, FANS.
A Great Variety, Very Cheap.
Laces and Embroideries

Ladies' Silk Neck Ties and Scarfs.
All kinds of Stockings and Gloves.
A full line of Gent's Furnishing Goods.
Gent's White Shirts.
Gent's Cheviot Shirts.
Gent's Neck Ties, Collars, Cuffs, &c.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

SPRING, 1872.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
OUR STOCK COMPLETE.
Haines & Sheibler,
Successors to Carr, McCandless & Co.,
No. 94 Wood Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

CRETONNES,
SATEENS,
CASHMERES,
LACE CURTAINS,
AND OTHER NEW GOODS
FOR DRAPERIES
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
THE CHOICEST STOCK YET OFFERED, AT
WALRAVEN'S,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We have opened for the SPRING TRADE, the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of PHILADELPHIA CARPETS, TABLE, STAIR and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES and PAPER, CARPET CHAIN, COTTON YARN, BATTING, WADDING, TWINES, WICKS, CLOCKS, LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY BASKETS, BROOMS, BASKETS, BRUSHES, BUCKETS, CLOTHES WRINGERS, WOODEN and WILLOW WARE in the United States. Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of goods. Sole Agents for the CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER; price $5 50. Over 12,000, sold in six months.

Terms—Carpets, 60 days. All other goods, 30 days net.

IRON AND STEEL RAILROAD
AND
STREET RAILS
OF BEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES.
Chairs, Spikes, Fish Bars and Railroad Supplies. Muck Bars, Old Rails, Scrap, Blooms. American and Scotch Pig Iron and Metals.
CHAS. W. MATTHEWS,
133 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
(Late RALSTON & MATTHEWS, 133 Walnut.)

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA,
Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., on Commission.

F. CHAS. EICHEL,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,
NO. 504 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Instructions for self measurement sent on application.

BALTIMORE.

CIDER
"New York State Reserve."
[Trade Mark.]
VINEGAR.
GITTINGER, DERR & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND
Commission Merchants
For the sale of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Cigars, Breadstuffs and Country Produce.
Nos. 13 and 15 Cheapside, Baltimore.

WM. H. ROGERS. JOS. O. DUNLOP.
WM. H. ROGERS & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
SEGARS AND DEALERS IN TOBACCO.
Also, Manufacturers of SODA and MINERAL WATERS
28 SECOND ST., Opposite Postoffice,
BALTIMORE, Md.

RENNERT HOUSE,
ON EUROPEAN PLAN.
Fayette Street, near Monument Square,
BALTIMORE.

JEWELRY.

Elgin Watches.
(The Most Accurate Time-keepers Made.)
A FULL STOCK OF ALL GRADES,
In Gold and Silver Cases,
Open Face Railroad Cases,
Ladies' Gold Watches,
All makes of Stem and Key Winders,
At Lowest Cash Prices.
E. P. ROBERTS,
NO. 22 FIFTH AVENUE.

Lace Curtains,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
Turkish Folding Spring Beds
AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
AT
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

Fairbank's Standard
SCALES,
Of all kinds. Be sure to buy only the genuine. Scales Repaired promptly. Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawer, &c.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
102 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

SUITS, SUITS,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
A Large and Attractive Stock of
LADIES' SUITS,
MISSES' SUITS,
CHILDREN'S SUITS.
SHAWLS, SCARFS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS,
LACE JACKETS.
WHITE GOODS,
P. K.'S,
JACONETS,
NAINSOOKS,
VIC. LAWNS, &c.
CASSIMERES!!
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

The Stock is complete in every Department, and everything as usual.

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson
Arbuthnot,
Shannon & Co.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
AND
NOTIONS,
OFFER BEST STOCK IN THE CITY
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
239 and 241 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD STREET,
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR
PUMPING ENGINES, BUILDINGS, RESERVOIR, IRON PIPE, FIRE HYDRANTS, STOP-VALVES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,
FOR
Water Works at Oil City, Pa.

Sealed Proposals, properly indorsed, will be received by the "Committee on Water and Light" of the Council of Oil City, Pa., until 4 o'clock P. M. on the 12th DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at the office of the Engineer in said city.

1. For constructing the necessary Buildings to accommodate the Engines and Boilers.
2. For furnishing and placing in operation two Engines each capable of raising 500,000 gallons 210 feet in 20 hours, and two Boilers to generate steam for the same purpose.
3. For constructing a Reservoir capable of containing three millions gallons.
4. For furnishing (say) 600 tons of Cast Iron Pipe, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 inches in diameter, and 52,000 pounds of Special Castings.
5. For furnishing (say) 60 Fire Hydrants, 38 Stop Valves for 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 inch Pipes, and 12 Ball and Socket Joints for 12 inch Pipes.
6. For laying 1,200 feet of 12 inch submerged Main.
5,800 feet of 12 inch Pumping and Supply Mains.
1,000 feet of 10 inch Distributing Mains.
3,360 feet of 8 inch Distributing Mains.
8,680 feet of 6 inch Distributing Mains.
23,750 feet of 4 inch Distributing Mains.
7. For setting (say) 60 Fire Hydrants.

Proposals may be made for any or all of the above specified parts. [illegible]

Each bid must be accompanied with certificate of a deposit of $100 made with the City Treasurer of Oil City, [illegible]

The Committee on Water and Light reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and satisfactory security will be required of all contractors.

General specifications and bills of quantities can now be seen at the office of the undersigned, in Oil City and at the office of the Engineer, [illegible] Philadelphia. Plans can be seen at the office of the Engineer in Philadelphia and at the office of the Engineer in Oil City after June 7th. [illegible]

JOSEPH BATES,
JOHN MAWHINNEY,
JOHN FINLEY,
T. H. WILLIAMS,
Water and Light Committee.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the President, until SATURDAY, June 1st, 1872,

For the Graduation, Masonry and Bridging of the Lewisburg, Center and Spruce Creek Railroad.

From Mifflinburg, in Union county, to the Forks in Centre county, being Sections No. 1 to 33 inclusive, and from the Western terminus, at Tyrone, to a point at or near Pennsylvania Furnace. Profiles can be seen, and specifications had, upon application at the office in Lewisburg.

G. F. MILLER,
President L. C. and S. C. R. R. Co.
Lewisburg, Pa., May 7, 1872.

NOTICE
To Contractors and Builders.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
City of Allegheny, Pa., May 16, 1872.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M. MONDAY, May 27, 1872, for the

Excavation, Masonry and Erection of
WATER WORKS BUILDING,
IN THE EIGHTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

Bidders will state price per cubic yard for excavation for earth and rock (if any), also, price per perch for rubble masonry for foundation, &c. Also, for first class masonry for pit and foundation for engines. Separate bids will be received for excavation, masonry, brick work, carpenter work and slate roofing, or for the whole work complete.

Plans, specifications and approximate estimates and forms for bids can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of the Water Works.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
JAMES BROWN, City Controller.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C

THOMAS BIRNEY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Hardware,
No. 70 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PLANING MILL,
Lumber Yard and Box Factory.
G. A. MUNDORFF.
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,
Cor. Mary and Twenty-third sts., East Birmingham, Pa.
Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Flooring, Lathe and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-sawing done with dispatch.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c. Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FRESH TABLE BUTTER—WE ARE receiving regular supplies of Choice Table Butter, from [illegible] Dairies, for sale at the lowest prices at the Family Grocery Store of JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM SEMPLE
IS OFFERING THE FOLLOWING
Good Bargains!
AT 25 CENTS,
JAPANESE SILKS

At 31, 33, 40, 50, 62 and 75 Cts. Japanese Silks.
At 15, 18¾ and 25 Cts. Japanese Cloths.
At 12½ Cts. Light and Dark Delaines, best quality.
At 12½ Cts. Wash Poplins, in a variety of mixtures.
At 37½ Cts. Fast Colored Prints, best quality, slightly Imperfect.
At 37½ and 50 Cts. Men's Calico Shirts.
At 6, 8, 10 and 12½ Cts. Men's and Boy's Neckties.
At 50 Cts. Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.
Some Extra Bargains in Handkerchiefs and Lace Collars, on Counters.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
BLACK HERNANI.
ALL QUALITIES.
PLAIN AND FANCY
DRESS GOODS,
CHINTZES, LAWNS,
LINENS AND CHAMBRAYS,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

MERINO AND MUSLIN
UNDERWEAR,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

INSURANCE.

Western Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.
CAPITAL ..... $225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.
Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS:
Alex. Nimick, Alex. Speer, Wm. Morrison, Charles J. Clarke, Wm. S. Evans, Phillip Reymer, Reuben Miller, Jr., Andrew Ackley, David M. Long, John R. McCune, D. Evans, Joseph Kirkpatrick, H. Sellers McKee.
ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

People's Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. Corner Wood street and Fifth avenue.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise. Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:
John Watt, John E. Parke, Jared M. Brush, Wm. F. Lang, C. H. Love, Samuel McClurkan, William Phillips, Samuel P. Shriver, Capt. J. J. Rhodes, Wm. Vankirk, James D. Verner, Charles Arbuckle, James Herdman.
JOHN WATT, President.
JOHN E. PARKE, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

Monongahela Insurance Co.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL ..... $175,000.
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. E. CLANEY, Vice President.
Captain F. A. DORRMAN, General Agent and Surveyor.
DIRECTORS:
W. A. Caldwell, John McDevitt, George A. Berry, Wm. H. Forsyth, James Woodburn, Samuel B. Robinson, H. H. Palmer, David M. Smith, William Rea, Robert Dalzell, William Mullins, Geo. W. Dilworth, John D. Scully, C. B. M. Gilmore, James McCandless.

Citizen's Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—Corner Market and Water streets, Second Floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
[illegible] Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss or damage by fire.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Bagaley, James Park, Jr., W. G. Johnston, R. P. Allen, Samuel Rea, Capt. Thos. Snowden, Barclay Preston, S. M. Kier, John Shipton, Isaac M. Cooper, S. Harbaugh, J. Caldwell, Jr., James Rees, George Bingham, Edward Gregg.
Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM MILLER, WILLIAM BRUFF, JOHN M. THORP and JEROME S. BONNETT, under the firm name of WILLIAM MILLER & CO., Has been dissolved by the death of William Miller.

HOTELS.

JAS. L. SELFRIDGE. E. W. DAVIS.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.
SELFRIDGE & DAVIS, Proprietors.

This celebrated Hotel, which has recently been refurnished throughout, will be open for the reception of guests on WEDNESDAY, June 26. The Cooking Department of the Hotel will be under the directions of Augustine, the popular Philadelphia caterer. [illegible] Band, has been engaged for the season; and no pains will be spared to make everything agreeable. TWO DRAWING ROOM COACHES will be run on every express train during the season. Persons wishing to engage Rooms can apply to E. W. DAVIS, before 10 30 A. M. at 1419 N. Sixteenth street, between 12 and 2 P. M. at 1411 South Sixth st.

THE GRAND UNION HOTEL,
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
Will open for the reception of guests June 1. Applications for Rooms can be addressed to Saratoga Springs, or at the Gilsey House, New York, where Diagrams of Rooms can be seen.
BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

ARLINGTON HOTEL
Formerly NIXON HOUSE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.
First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.
FRANK M. KERR,
PROPRIETOR.

POSITIVELY the CHEAPEST
LUMBER
IN THE CITY.
HOOP, JONES & CO.,
FLOORING
65
DOORS and SASH.
SIDINGS
PICKETS
67
Sandusky Street, Allegheny City.

D. EINSTEIN. E. FIATKOWSKI.
D. EINSTEIN & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO S. ERB & CO.,
Wholesale Jobbers of
Cigars,
Tobaccos and
Smokers' Articles,
348 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

CHOICE FRENCH PRUNES—5 CASES just received, [illegible] for sale by JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
South Pittsburgh Borough Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, May 25, 1872.

The week has been marked by no special feature of interest. Money has gradually eased, and the banks are in a more comfortable condition than they were a week ago. The stringency which has characterized the market has been of longer continuance, without interruption, than at any time for years. The whole market has been lightened; the stringency is the normal, rather than exceptional condition of the market. The process of retrenchment and of contraction in the currency has been going on since 1865, at the same time with an expansion in business, and bank and mercantile credits.

The six per cent. compounds, of which the banks wholly made their reserve, have been withdrawn; then came the canceling of greenbacks under Secretary McCulloch, reducing the funds available for reserve until stopped by Congress, and now the three per cents are being called in until but $12,000,000 remain in the hands of the banks. In the meantime new National banks have been organized all over the country till they now number 1,983 institutions; with every $100 of new circulation, $25 of legal tenders must retire from circulation, the same proportion holding good for the increased deposits in cities of the first class.

Thus the greenback circulation of the country is becoming inadequate to supply the banking interests under the present requirements of the law. The law concerning reserve undoubtedly exercises a healthy influence on the banks as long as their circulation is practically irredeemable. With a redeemable currency the law of reserve may be safely left to regulate itself. The subject of resumption of specie payments has attracted the attention of the public, and several plans for accomplishing that desirable end have been proposed. These have all been buried in Congressional committee rooms where they will probably remain unmolested for the remainder of the session. Nearly all of these propositions are attempts to find some new method of bringing the currency up to a specie standard without interfering with the business of the country. All business men acknowledge the necessity of eventually getting back to a specie standard, and most of them see that the longer it is put off the harder it will be to make a beginning. The difficulty in the way is that people are unwilling to make the necessary sacrifice to effect the object, and never will be until forced into it, and Congress is not going to adopt a doubtful financial measure on the eve of a Presidential election.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 25, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:10 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113⅝	113½	113¾	113¾	113⅝
Canton	....	92	....	....	....	....
West'n Union Tel	77	76⅞	76⅝	76⅞	76⅝	....
Quicksilver	....	31⅞	....	30	....	....
Pacific Mail	77⅜	77⅞	77	76¾	77¼	77½
Adams Express	....	97	....	....	....	....
Wells-Fargo Ex	....	94	....	....	....	....
American Express	....	80	....	79⅝	....	....
United States Ex	....	84	....	84	....	....
New York Central	98	97⅞	97⅝	97¼	97½	97½
N. Y. Central scrip	93½	93	....	92⅝	92¾	92¾
Erie	68½	68¾	68⅞	68⅞	69	69
Reading	....	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Central	....	116½	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	96⅛	95½	95½	95	95¼	95⅛
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	91	91	....	....	91	91
Chicago & North'n	75½	75⅜	74⅞	....	74⅝	74¾
Do. preferred	93¾	94¾	....	....	94	94
Rock Island	111	111	110	....	110⅞	111
St. Paul	57¾	57⅞	....	....	57⅞	57⅝
Do. preferred	78½	78½	....	....	78¾	78¾
Wabash	....	75½	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	97	97	....	....	97	97
Ohio and Miss'pi	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞	....	47⅞	47¼
Chicago and Alton	....	117	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	....	118	....	....	....	....
Boston, H'ford & E	....	10¼	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	126½	124	....	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	108⅞	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific	41⅞	40⅞	40¼	40	40¼	40¼
Tennessee State bonds	....	....	73	....	....	....
Do. new	....	....	73	....	....	....
South Carolina, July	....	....	35	....	....	....
South Carolina, April	....	....	32	....	....	....
Missouri sixes	....	....	96¼	....	....	....

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	119	119
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115⅞	116
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116⅜	116⅜
10-40s	111⅞	112
New 5s	112⅛	112⅛
Gold	113⅝	113⅝
Currency 6s	116⅞	116⅞

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113⅝
United States 6s of 1881	119
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1864	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	114⅛
United States 10-40s	112
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116⅜
Union Pacific Railroad	....
Central Pacific Railroad	....
Currency Pacifics	116⅞

—The Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of this city, by direction of the Commissioners of the State Sinking Fund, gives notice to the holders of the registered loan of May 15, 1861, known as the war loan, that interest on the entire amount of said loan not yet called in will cease on the 30th day of September, 1872, and that the said loan, with accrued interest, will be redeemed forthwith on presentation at the bank. The amount of loan included in this call is about one and a quarter million of dollars, and when discharged, as it will be on or before the 30th of September next, the State debt will have been reduced within the current year about two millions of dollars, thus lessening the interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, $120,000. At the same rate of payment of the debt for the remaining three months of the year, the State may add $40,000 more to the saving of interest, or say an aggregate or $160,000 for the entire year. The State debt will then stand within thirty millions of dollars, exclusive of some twelve to fifteen millions of assets in the State Sinking Fund. The mode adopted by the Bank and Commissioners of paying off the matured loans, on timely notice given, is both economical to the State in stopping interest and convenient and advantageous to holders, as they may respectively allow the amount of their State loans to run on interest up to the day that some other investment is obtained in which to put it. There need be no loss of interest. But should not this rapid payment of the State debt suggest the propriety of lessening taxation.—*Phila. Ledger.*

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	57⅞	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59⅛
Phila. and Erie	28	North Penn'a R. R.	50⅞
Lehigh Navigation	43⅛	Camden and Amboy	126⅞
Catawissa	45	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15⅞
Oil Creek & Alle'y R.	38	Reading	60

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending May 23.

Georges Codfish—Sales the present week at $5⅛ and $5⅝ ₩ qtl. The fleet have brought in very light fares of late, and the market is firm at these quotations. Bank fish are selling from $5 to $5⅛ ₩ qtl.

Mackrel—Several fares of new have been brought in by the seiners this week which have been sold fresh at $1 50a2 50 ₩ hundred. No arrivals from the south. Old stock is about all out of first hands. No change from last quotations.

Fresh Halibut—In good receipt. Last sales of Bank at $2⅛ er cwt. Georges $5.

Smoked Do—10c ₩ lb.

Oil—Cod, 67c ₩ gal.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 25, 1872.

REMARKS.—The present weather is favorable to the agricultural interests, and crops are reported to look promising. The market shows few changes. Flour is held firmly at quotations, whilst purchasers are of opinion that lower rates will shortly rule, and hence take hold sparingly. Butter—Commission merchants assert that this has always been a dull market for solid packed butter, and more especially this season on account of having so much cold weather, giving peddlers a chance to bring their butter to market in rolls, as such is far more saleable, and as western shippers at present only ship solid packed, and our dealers prefer rolls by 5 to 8c that solid packed butter is really a drug and cannot be sold here, only at very low prices, and to unload this market is only the one way—that is to ship east where such class of goods are more saleable. Commission merchants complain of dull market, receipts large and stocks accumulating, with prices tending downward.

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Sales reported as follows; Soda ashes, common, 4⅞a5c; refined 5⅛a6c; nitrate soda, refined, 5⅛c; nitrate soda, crude, 5c; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c.

APPLES—Receipts light and market dull; choice $4 50a5 50 ₩ bbl; other grades $2a4.

BUTTER—Receipts 71 packages. We are reported sales as follows: Choice fresh roll 22a24c; prime 15a22c; prime packed 18a20c; baker's 8a10c ₩ lb.

BEANS—Prime white $3 00a3 25 ₩ bushel; common and mixed, $2 50.

BROOM CORN—Market dull; sales at 6a8c ₩ lb as to quality.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Fancy $4 50; No. 1. $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25a2 50 ₩ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ⅛-lb cans $1 50 per doz; Banner ⅛ lb cans per doz. $1 75; ⅛ lb do $3 50 1 lb do $6 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We report bacon, tierces, 37. Following are the ruling figures of the market: Uncanvassed sugar cured hams 12c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12⅛c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 6⅛c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8⅜c; clear do 9c; breakfast bacon 10⅜a11⅛c; dried beef 17⅛c; mess pork $15 ₩ bbl; ham sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9⅞c; do half bbls 10⅛c; do kegs and buckets 11⅛c.

CIDER—Sales made at a range from $8 to $15 ₩ bbl, as to quality. No sale only for choice sweet; other grades only saleable at vinegar prices.

CANDLES—The demand is fair, and sales are made at the following figures: Stearine, 14 ounces, at 13⅛c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19⅛c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $5 50 ₩ case.

PICKLES—Eastern ₩ bbl $15 00a17 00; western $10 a12; per hundred 70a75c.

CHEESE—The new crop comes in rather slowly, and prices remain firm and unchanged. We quote: Ohio Goshen 15a16c; factory 12a14c; dairy 10a12c. Receipts 163 boxes.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 8a9c ₩ lb; shoulders 4⅛a5c ₩ lb; clear sides 6a6⅛c ₩ lb; country lard 7⅛a8c ₩ lb.

CARBON OIL—We quote at 19a20c in round lots, and 22c from store.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $18 ₩ bbl; cultivated $12a14; boxes $4 25a4 50.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic cement $2 50a2 75 ₩ bbl; Rosendale $4 50; Eagle $3 00; Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50a3 75; Johnstown $2 25; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 50a3 75 ₩ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples 9a10c ₩ lb; peaches, halves, 9a10c ₩ lb; mixed 7a8c ₩ lb; peeled 15a18c ₩ lb; blackberries 15a16c ₩ lb; dried cherries 5a6c ₩ lb; seedless 25a30c.

FEATHERS—No 1 75c wholesale, and 80a85c in a small way; mixed stock 40a60c.

EGGS—In demand, 15c ₩ dozen being the ruling price.

GROCERIES.—Trade is reported fair and prices unchanged. Following are the figures at which sales are made:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13c; cut loaf 14c; A coffee 12c; B 11⅞c; Ex C 11⅛c; C 11⅛c; C yellow 10⅛c. Porto Rico sugars, choice 11c; prime 10⅛c; good 9⅛a10c. New Orleans sugars, fair, 9⅛c; good 10c; prime 10⅛c; choice 11c. Eggs are weak and lower, sales.

Coffee—Fancy 25⅛c; prime 24⅛c; good 24⅛c; fair 23a23c; Java 28c; Laguayra 26a27c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one lb packages, 28c ₩ lb.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 65c; H. & E. Extra 70c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40a45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 68c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9⅛c; Rangoon 8c; Patna ⅛c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 25.

FLOUR—The receipts have again increased being 1,081 bbls. Prices remain unchanged. Following are the ruling rates of the market: Store; change in prices, nor do we pretend to predict the future of the market. We quote as follows, stores: Fancy winter $10 35a10 50 ₩ bbl; good brands $9 50; bakers $9a9 50; spring wheat $8 75a9 25; ordinary brands $8 50a9. Mill rates: National white wheat $10 70; Pan Handle, Southern amber, $10; Morning Glory, red winter, $9 60 per bbl.

GRAIN—The weeks receipts of wheat were the largest we have noticed for a long time, and shows pretty conclusively that parties who have been holding back are beginning to realize the fact that the time to disgorge has arrived. The receipts since our last were,

Corn, sacks	1,530	Wheat, sacks	851
Rye, sacks	133	Oats, sacks	1,054

The asking rates are: Red winter $2 00a2 05; white $2 10; spring $1 80 ₩ bushel. The mills are evidently well supplied. Oats—The market is easier, with fair offerings. We quote white at 55c; mixed 54c ₩ bushel. Corn—The market was steady, but very active. We quote shelled at 68a70c; ear nominal. Rye—very scarce. There is none offering. The receipts for some days are not anything of note. A good article would bring $1 05 ₩ bushel. Barley being out of season, there was nothing done. The asking rates are spring 75a80c; fall 80a95c.

CORN MEAL—Demand active at $3 25 ₩ bbl.

HAY—Baled, on wharf, $28 32 ₩ ton.

HOPS—Sales at 65a70c ₩ lb for '71s.

HUSKS—Demand active at 2⅛a2⅜c.

HONEY—Prices nominal, at 23a28a30c ₩ lb, as to quality.

HEMP—Sales rough Kentucky at $165 ₩ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190a195.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra is held at 83a85c; No 2, 60a63c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 85a88c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white and Cleveland $2a2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00; seconds $1 45a1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

OIL BARRELS—Iron hooped $1 75a1 80.

SEEDS—Market dull and little or no sale, only for flaxseed, at $1 96.

POULTRY—Live chickens are held at 75a85c ₩ pair, by the coop.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8⅛a9c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—Sales of car lots at 55a60c per bush.

RAGS—Country mixed at 3⅛a4c.

SALT—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4⅛c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 8a8⅛c per lb.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 92c@$1; proof rectified $1 00a1 05; rye and corn $1 60a1 65 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00a8 00 as to age.

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

May 25.—The market has been very inactive since our last, and the demand from consumers has been very unimportant, most of them no doubt having supplied their wants by the late free arrivals of foreign. Indeed, it is our opinion, that in spite of the advices received concerning advance in England and the protested firmness of holders, the market is really weaker than it has been for some time past. Only small lots are purchased at the ruling high rates, and dealers may yet find the tables turned on them, although this may not transpire for many months, and, indeed, not during the present year.

The high rates in England have been caused, we all know, by a legitimate export demand from Germany, France and America. The supply was overtaken by the demand, and the situation was further aided by the deficient supply and advanced cost of coal and by the exorbitant demands of the workmen as to hours and wages. But the high rates have encouraged production we must bear in mind. The past three months have been busy ones in England, and every effort has been made to produce all the iron possible, so as to realize high rates. The home consumption has increased there even in excess of the export demand, and it is no doubt this which has sustained the present rates.

But the stimulation is not confined to England. It has reached every iron district of the world, and the production has thus been largely increased, whereas the first natural cause of high rates on the consumption would be to decrease it. The question is, will not this increased production overtake consumption as effectively as consumption, towards the close of '71, overtook production, and thus caused the advance? We know that such a course to the market will demand time. Stocks will have to be restored to their relative positions of many months ago, and before this is brought about production must be largely in excess of consumption.

Although present high rates may be materially reduced before the close of the present year, iron will certainly not reach its former low value, nor are rates likely to be again advanced. Where our market was sadly in need of supplies two months ago, where it appeared as though iron could not come forward fast enough, we have now a quiet market capable of meeting all the necessities of consumers, and the latter presenting those necessities in a light form. Large free arrivals have come to hand of late; outside speculators, men who do not deal in pig iron were holders of large invoices, and these have, together with supplies through regular channels, given us a fairly stocked market to-day.

American iron is almost nominal at quotations, and only small sales are noted. In New York, where the regular demand is larger than in our own market, the supply is below the demand, and rates are fully sustained, but here they are sustained more by the firmness of holders than by the demand.

Manufactured iron is as firm as ever, although we reduce our quotations on bar, because many lots have changed hands at these prices. Russia sheet is very firm, with slight upward tendency. Wrought scrap and cast are unchanged.

Scotch pig has been selling in small lots at $52 ₩ ton for Eglinton, $55 for Gartsherrie, and $55a59 for Coltness. Holders are firm, but the market is fully supplied. American is in light demand at the advanced prices. We quote yard lots at $50a55 ₩ ton for the different numbers, including No. 2 extra at $53, and good brands No. 1 at $55 ₩ ton. Charcoal pig is firm at $55a60 ₩ ton, as to brand. American bar iron is firm, and upward tendency remains to quotations, which are now $107 50a110 00.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

NEW YORK.

May 25.—The market for Scotch pig is in a very unsettled condition. The recent large arrivals and reluctance of buyers to meet the views of holders, and the depressed feeling in iron manufactures, occasioned by strikes, makes it difficult to give reliable prices. Our quotations can scarcely be called firm, but holders show no disposition to sell at anything less than $47 50a54, as to brands. The only sale we hear of is 580 tons Eglinton at Philadelphia, on private terms. In American the market is without much change. There is little or nothing offering, and, as there is no overstock, deliveries are still made with difficulty. We quote a very firm market at $50a52 for No 1; $49a50 for No. 2, and $46a47 for gray forge—100 tons No. 1 X Allentown sold on private terms. Scrap is dull, and the only sale we hear of is 100 tons on terms not made public. New rails are a little firmer, with sales of 1,000 tons English, to arrive at $73 25 gold. Old rails are in fair demand; 500 tons, delivered at Pittsburgh, sold at $55, and 1,000 tons to arrive here, 1,000 do to arrive at Philadelphia, and 200 do at Baltimore on private terms. There is a very strong feeling for bar, the impression among the trade being that prices will advance rather than decline. The English market is much excited, bar having advanced to £13 10s (10s higher) and sheet to £17, with still an upward tendency.—*Commercial List.*

BALTIMORE.

May 25.—The market for pig iron is dull, but prices are firm and no concessions are being made by holders. We quote prices as follows: For anthracite—No. 1 $50; No. 2 $49, and No. 3 $48 per ton, and for Scotch $52a53 for Eglinton, and $55 for Gartsherrie per ton ex ship. Charcoal Forge we quote at $55a60 per ton, but there is no stock on the market.—*North American.*

PHILADELPHIA.

May 25.—Pig iron is less active. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $49a50; No 2 at $48a49; Grey forge at $45a46; Scotch pig at $46a47, and mottled at $40 44 ₩ ton. Old rails sell for shipment at $52 ₩ ton, and nails at $5 65 ₩ keg.—*North American.*

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

May 25.—There is a fair demand for home use, both from local and western brewers, and prices remain firm. The following is from Mr. Emmet Wells's circular of the 23d inst: The transactions have been chiefly in English hops, the stock of which has become nearly exhausted within the last two days. The scanty supplies of the last growth, both foreign and domestic, has led to more inquiry for yearlings and olds, and this class of goods must come into better demand within the next few days, unless we are favored by early and larger arrivals from Europe. Our advices this week from the hop districts are not as favorable as could be wished, though it is a little too early yet to form a correct opinion as to the extent of the damage to the roots by the deep frosts of the past winter. Some of the districts are said to be suffering for the want of rain.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	40
Receipts for the corresponding week in 1871	712
Total receipts since September 1st, 1871	26,685
Total receipts for same period in 1870	52,205
Total receipts for same period in 1869	98,255
Total exports since September 1, 1871	4,111
Imports for the week	159
Total imports since September 1, 1871	4,448

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Dry Goods—There is is no important change to note in this department of trade.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 27, 1872.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, May 20	3,124	100	1,765
Tuesday, May 21	2,634	250	1,551
Wednesday, May 22	6,844	50	1,619
Thursday, May 23	3,994	....	....
Friday, May 24	4,000	250	4,441
Saturday, May 25	7,174	650	2,969
Total for week	27,770	1,300	12,345
Since January 1	362,523	21,373	163,616
To May 25 1872	390,293	22,673	175,961
Same time 1871	372,384	33,883	155,375
Same time 1870	369,143	67,613	156,375
Same time 1869	259,026	37,084	114,218
Same time 1868	504,051	38,000	130,198

BUSINESS.

The market this week ruled dull, buyers evidently made up their minds that prices must come have down. The result was one of the dullest weeks in oil that has been experienced in a long time, and a further decline in prices on all deliveries. The supply in first hand is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. The good time that was expected some days since, has been postponed to another time. The week's receipts of crude was large. In regard to prices, crude can be obtained at ⅛c. to ⅜c. lower, and was freely offered at a decline without inducing buyers to take hold.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts by river and rail for the past two weeks from all points:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	29,306	27,770

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past eight years:

From January 1st to May 18, 1872	390,293
Same time 1871	372,384
Same time 1870	369,143
Same time 1869	259,026
Same time 1868	504,051
Same time 1867	587,449
Same time 1866	459,357
Same time 1865	130,303

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,658	1,300
Allegheny Valley Railroad	12,910	12,345
Total	14,568	13,645

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past four years, from January 1st to May 25th:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Pennsylvania Railroad	37,084	69,613	33,883	22,673
Allegheny Valley RR	156,375	156,375	155,373	175,961
Total	193,459	223,988	189,256	198,634

Saturday.

CRUDE

Was dull as usual, only a little more so. Buyers were scarce even at a decline. We quote nominally as follows: Spot, 10c; May 10⅛c; S. O. till July 10⅜c; Parkers $3 97⅛ ₩ bbl.

REFINED

Dull any lower, being offered freely for eastern delivery. Spot, 23c; May 23⅛c; June 23⅛c; July 23⅜. We did not learn of any transactions.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 25.—The *Courier* says: There was a quiet market with no particular change in prices. Following are the sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot	$3 95
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 97½
1,000 bbls upper road, B. O., 2d quarter	4 12½
600 bbls upper road	3 92½
6 cars lower road, spot	4 00
12 cars Oil City, spot	4 12½

NEW YORK, May 25, closing 24.—Crude in bulk 13c bid and 13⅛c asked; crude in shipping order irregular at 17a17⅛c; refined for short delivery held firmly at 23⅛c; sales 3,000 bbls last half June at 23⅛c; demand very light; cases 28⅛a29c. Philadelphia market dull and a little irregular; sales 2,500 bbls refined, for June to July at 23⅛c; we quote for spot delivery 23⅛c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 25.—Market quiet but firm at $3 90a3 95.

ROUSEVILLE, May 25.—Market quiet and inactive at $3 90a3 95.

TITUSVILLE, May 24.—Spot $3 95.

OIL CITY, May 25.—Market quiet and dull; ordinary on lower road $3 95; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 10.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Market easy; S. W. 23⅛c; crude in shipping order 17⅛a17⅛c; cases 28⅛c. No sales reported. Futures—June 23⅛c asked; July 23⅛c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

ROUSEVILLE, May 25.—Market quiet at $4 00.

TITUSVILLE, May 25.—Market quiet and dull; spot held at $3 95; buyers not offering more than $3 90.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Refined 23⅛c; crude in bulk 13⅛c; market very dull.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—May 23⅛a23⅛c; June 23⅛c; July 23⅛c. Crude 12⅛c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Fisher Bros	Vesta Oil Works	906
Wm Stewart	American Oil Works	462
B S Duncan	American Oil Works	234
Tack Bros	Citizens Oil Works	924
Thomas King	Sterling Oil Works	74
Hutchison & B	Fairview Oil Works	154
T P Miller	Fairview Oil Works	302
Thomas King	Sterling Oil Works	228
B S Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	314
Wm Stewart	American Oil Works	924
H. McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	462
J Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	240
B S Duncan	American Oil Works	456
Hutchison & B	Citizens' Oil Works	628

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta Oil Works	906	American Oil Works	2,076
Citizens' Oil Works	1,452	Sterling Oil Works	302
Fairview Oil Works	456	Peerless Oil Works	314
Cosmos Oil Works	462	Brilliant Oil Works	240
Total			6,208

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

May 25.—The wool market continues dull, and prices are without improvement. Buyers are shy and demand concessions which are scarcely warranted by the commercial prospects and probable cost of wool in the future. Those who are not entirely bare of supplies are inclined to await developments in regard to the new clip and the final disposition of the tariff question by Congress. Nevertheless, the transactions in foreign have been considerable, including one or two large lots, and foot up larger than for several weeks past.

This is probably owing to the fact that holders have been disposed to meet the views of buyers quite freely, and that offers from the latter have been accepted, that would not have been entertained a week or two ago. They are aware that if the tariff bill should pass in its present shape, the stocks of fine foreign wool now here might be duplicated at a somewhat lower cost, especially those colonial wools which at this stage of the season reach us by way of the English markets.

The general reduction of ten per cent., with the proposed repeal of the differential duties on indirect shipments from Australia, New Zealand, India and other points east of the Cape of Good Hope, would give American buyers in London an advantage of some four or five cents gold per lb. in the cost of these wools laid down here as compared with the present basis. This would probably lead to additional imports; and with a liberal supply of these choice foreign wools offering at moderate prices, for manufactures to fall back upon, it would be impossible to restore the late extreme range for domestic during the season which is before us.

But as the tariff now stands, the prices of foreign wools may be considered as having at length touched the hard bottom. The early arrivals from Australia and South America yielded a handsome margin of profit to the importer. But the decline of about 7a10c which has since taken place, added to the advance in gold, has nearly or quite obliterated this margin.

Sales for the week foot up about 800,000 lbs of foreign and 125,000 lbs of domestic. Included it the latter are 8,000 lbs X Wisconsin fleece at 72⅛c; 5,000 lbs X Michigan 75c; 20,000 lbs unwashed New Hampshire 52⅛c; 5,000 lbs Colorado 61c; 6,000 lbs unmerchantable 60c; 1,000 lbs broken 59c.

In domestic pulled, sales of 4,800 lbs super at 80c; 5,600 lbs do 80c; 2,000 lbs extra 68c; 1,000 lbs do 67⅛c; 1,000 lbs do 75c; 1,500 lbs Boston do 85c; 2,000 lbs western do 65c.

In combing wool, sales of 2,000 lbs Canada at 83c; 1,000 lbs washed native 65c; 7,000 lbs Canada matchings and combings on private terms.

In California wool, sales of 10,000 lbs fall at 30a32⅛c; 6,000 lbs fall and lambs 36c; 8,000 lbs scoured fall 90ca$1; 4,500 lbs scoured $1 05; 2,000 lbs do $1 10.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

NEW YORK.

May 25.—The market is scarcely so strong for foreign. Holders have shown more disposition to sell (excepting those who have very light stocks,) but the inquiry has been light, buyers preferring to wait until the new clip domestic comes in, which is now nearly due. South American is offered freely at rather easier prices. The stock is about 3,000 bales. Australian has been in better demand than for some days past—about 500,000 lbs sold at Boston at 62a64c. The sales here are 22,500 lbs Cape at 43⅛a45c; 27,000 lbs Mestiza, 40c; 15,000 lbs Rio Grande, 36c for washed; 6,000 lbs Montevideo, 50,000 lbs Mestiza, pulled, 35,000 lbs Australian and 6,000 to 7,000 lbs Cape on private terms. Sheep skins are slow of sale and lower in price; we quote Montevideo Mestiza 33a36c ₩ lb., and Buenos Ayres do. 29a32—stock about 2,500 bales, with sales of 200 bales Montevido on terms not made public. Domestic is without change; stocks are still very light, and the new clip will not come forward to any extent for some time yet. Fleeces are held at from 15 to 20 per cent. higher than last year, with moderate supplies only to come here. Texas arrives slowly, and is held at about 52⅛a55 cents; we note sales of 10,000 lb scoured Fleece at 92⅛c.; 1,000 lb new unwashed medium, 58c.; 46,000 lb super pulled, 70a85c.; 8500 lb do., 82⅛a85c. for choice; 4,000 lb do., 65a75c. for extra; 130,000 lb Texas, 49a53c.; a few thousand lb Western do., 37⅛c.; 2,000 lb scoured California, $1 15a1 17; 20,000 Fall clip do., 35c.; some Georgia, 55a57⅛c.; small lots tub washed, 55a57⅛c.; 70,000 lb Ohio Fleece, basis of 80c. for X and XX.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

May 25.—There is very little doing and prices favor buyers. The sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, super Saxony fleece at 82a83c; full blood merino fleece at 82a83c; three-quarter blood merino fleece, 80a82c; common fleeces, 75a78c; tub-washed, choice selected, three-eighth grade, 85a87c; well washed, 83a84c; fair ordinary, 80a81c; low or burry, 75a78c. Domestic pulled, city merino, 75a78c; city super, 76a80c; western, 68a73c. California, fine, fall clip, 37a40c; medium, fall clip, 40a43c; burry, fall slip, 30a33c. Colorado and New Mexican, fine and medium, choice selected, 48a52c; fine and medium, washed, 45a50c; common washed, 42a43c; black, 33a35c; unwashed, 35a42c. Texas, fine selected, free from burrs, 43a45c; medium selected, free from burrs, 42a45c; low, 38a40c.—*North American.*

WOOL ITEMS.

The wool business is attracting much attention in Ohio, and great expectations of high prices for the ensuing clip are entertained. A sale of three thousand fleeces was lately made in Harrison county at eighty cents per pound.

Telegraphic advices just to hand from Australia report a material falling off in the new clip of wool, and from England the brokers' circulars say there will be a deficiency of 100,000 bales of wool this year as gathered from all sources.

There is a rumor of a large sale of Australian wool—six hundred thousand pounds, it is said, cargo of the "Maggie Leslie"—but we are unable as we go to press to give further particulars.

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

[Reported by Addy, Hull & Co.]

May 27.—Market quiet with moderate demand. The receipts generally taken up in filling contracts, leaving but little for the current demand. Stocks not accumulating.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—Cotton strong; sales 1,500 bales; good ordinary 21⅛c; low middlings 22⅛c; middlings 23⅛c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 25.—Cotton steady; low middling 24⅛c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 25.—Cotton active and advanced; low middling 23c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; extra white Michigan $2 08; amber Michigan $1 91a1 91⅛; No 1 red $1 87. Corn firm; high mixed 54⅛a54⅛c; low mixed 54a54⅛c; yellow 55c; Michigan 54c; white 59c. Oats steady; No 1 47⅛c; No 2 45⅛c; Michigan 46⅛a46⅛c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Flour firm; superfine $6a6 75. Wheat dull; red $2 10a2 20. Rye $1 10. Corn steady; yellow 72c; mixed western 79⅛c. Oats firm; white 58⅛a60c; mixed 56a57c. Crude petroleum 17a17⅛c; refined 23⅛c. Whisky 90⅛c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 25, 1872.

Arrivals.

Following are the arrivals of live stock at the Central yards for the week ending to-day. Cattle, 430 cars; hogs, 249 cars; sheep, 96 cars; horses, 46 cars, and mules, 2 cars.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle to-day light of stock intended for sale here, and a little heavy of through stock. There was no trading done at the yards, and the receipts will be held over until next week. Advices from New York were not so good, and in consequence trade ruled a little slow toward the close of the market. Following are the prices at which the market closed: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs steers, $7 00; prime 1,200 lbs steers $6 50 to $6 75; medium 1,100 lbs steers $6 25 to $6 50; fair 1,000 lbs steers $6 00 to $6 25; bulls, stags, cows, &c., $4 50 to $5 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals for to-day. The market continues slow and dull at about yesterday's figures. Prices are from 75 to 85c lower on York hogs than this day week. On prime the prices have not been so great, but still enough to lose shippers plenty of money. To-day the feeling is not so good, and but few are changing hands. Following are the rates: Extra Philadelphia $4 65; prime Philadelphia $4 50; Yorkers $4 00 to $4 10.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep were light to-day. The market is slow with but little stock selling. Prices have declined at least 25c since the opening, and at the decline trade ruled slow. Six dollars and fifty cents ₩ hundred lbs. is now the top of the market for the very best sheep, and on common grades a much lower figure rules. Following are about the prices at which the market closed: Extra, 90 to 95 lbs, $6 37 to $6 50; prime, 80 to 90 lbs, $6 25 to $6 37; medium, 80 to 85 lbs, $5 75; 85 $6 00; common $5 35 to $5 50.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅞a113⅞.

NEW YORK, May 25—P M

MONEY.

Money steady at 5a6 per cent.

GOLD.

Gold dull at 113⅛a113⅛. Loans were from 2 to 6 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $37,000,000. Exports to-day, $165,900; for the week, $4,378,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109⅛.

THE BANK STATEMENT

is favorable. The following are the changes:

Loans, decrease	$2,112,000
Specie, increase	398,800
Legal tenders, increase	2,801,300
Deposits, increase	3,187,100
Circulation, increase	93,100

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments stonger and higher.

Coupons 1881	119⅛	5-20s, 1867	116⅛
5-20s, 1862	113⅛	Coupons 1868	116⅜
5-20s, 1864	113⅛	10-40s	112
5-20s, 1865	114⅛	Currency 6s	116⅞
5-20s, 1865, new	116	New 5s	112⅛

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull.

Missouris	96⅛	Virginias, old	48
Tennessees, old	73	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	73	North Carolinas, new	20
Virginias, new	50		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks, with few exceptions, opened steady at about last night's prices. Erie and Illinois Central were heavy. The former opened at 69 and sold down to 68⅞. Indiana opened at 40⅛, and sold down to 40⅛ before call. Pacific Mail opened at 78, sold down to 76⅞, rallied to 77⅛ on coll. Down to one P. M. the market was heavy and dull. Pacific Mail sold down as low as 76⅛, Western Union 75⅜ and Indiana Central 39⅛. After the bank statement became known the entire market rallied and prices advanced, the market closing strong at the better prices.

Western Union	76⅛	St. Paul	57⅛
Quicksilver	30⅛	do pref'd	78⅜
Adams Express	97	Toledo & Wabash	75⅛
Wells, Fargo & Co	94	do pref'd	86
American Express	79⅛	Fort Wayne	97
U. S. Express	84	Terre Haute	21
Pacific Mail	77⅛	do pref	40
New York Central	97⅛	Chicago & Alton	116
N. Y. Central Scrip	92⅛	do pref'd	118
Erie	69	Ohio & Mississippi	47⅛
do pref	83	C. C. & C	92
Harlem	124	Burlington & Quincy	132
do pref	130	Lake Shore	95⅛
Mich Central	116⅛	Panama	40⅛
Cleveland & Pitts	91	Illinois Central	135
Northwestern	74⅛	Union Pacific	43⅛
do prf'd	94	C. P. Bonds	103⅛
Rock Island	110⅛	Union	92
N. J. Central	108⅛	Del. Lack. & West'n	106⅛

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 25, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat declined; No. 2 spring at $1 52⅛a1 52⅛, spot; $1 53, seller June. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 46⅛c, spot; 47⅛a48c, seller July; rejected 44⅛a44⅛c; yellow 47⅛c. Oats steady; No 2 40⅛a41⅛c, regular and fresh. Rye—No 2 82c. Barley dull; No 2 fall 50c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active but lower at $12 50a12 60, spot and seller June; $12 75a12 80, seller July. Lard dull at 8⅛c, summer pressed. Bulk meats quiet. Bacon unchanged.

HOGS—Firm at $3 75a4 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Cotton less active but higher; middling upland 25⅛c. Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect; superfine western and State $6 40a7 00; common to good $7 45a8 00; extra St. Louis $9 00a13 25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky active; buyers at 93c; sellers 94c. Wheat higher; spring No 1 $1 77a1 79; winter red western $1 90a2 00; No 2 Chicago spring $1 80. Rye and barley unchanged. Corn firmer; western mixed 74a74⅛c; good to prime yellow western 74⅛a75c; white 81c. Oats in moderate demand; western 58a59c; Ohio 59a61. Eggs firmly held; western 14a15⅛. Hay quiet; shipping $1 70a1 75. Hops firmly held at 25a65c for 1871; 10a30c for 1870. Leather in moderate demand at 28a30c; Orinoco 27a28c. Wool quiet; extra pulled 73a75c; superfine 70a85c; tubbed 77⅛c. Coffee dull; Rio 15a18⅛c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8⅛a9⅛c; Cuba 8⅛a8⅛c. Molasses unchanged. Crude petroleum 13⅛c; refined 23⅛c. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $13 65. Bacon, beef and cut meats unchanged; middles steady; short clear 8⅛a8⅛c. Lard firmer; No 1 to prime steam 8⅛a9⅛c; kettle 9⅛c. Butter and cheese quiet and unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—Cotton active and advanced; low middling 22⅛c. Flour firm; family $8 75a9 00. Wheat steady; red $1 98a2 03. Corn firm and unchanged at 52c. Rye firm at $1 03a1 05. Oats in fair demand at 43a47c. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil steady at 90a92c. Lard oil steady at 73a75c. Eggs active at 16c. Butter declining at 15a23c. Mess pork quiet and unchanged; regular held at $13 00. Lard quiet and unchanged; steam 8⅛a8⅛c; kettle 8⅛c. Bulk meats—nothing done; shoulders 4⅛c; sides 6⅛a6⅛a6⅛c. Bacon firm; shoulders active; sides 7⅛a7⅛c. Hogs firm $3 80a4 25; receipts 1,500 head. Whisky firm at 86c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.—Tobacco very active for all grades; sales 200 hhds. Bagging quiet and firm at 17a17⅛c. Cotton active and advanced; middling 24⅛c. Flour—small sales extra family at $7 25. Wheat firm at $2 05a2 10 for choice red and amber. Corn 67a68c, sacked. Oats steady at 50c, sacked. Rye firm at $1 07. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $12 75. Bacon in fair demand at 7a7⅝a7⅛c. Bulk shoulders 4⅛c; sides, clear rib, 6⅛c; clear 6⅞c. Hams, sugar cured, 11⅛a12c. Lard 9a10c. Whisky 84c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—Flour weak and 25c lower. Wheat dull and declined; No 1 red winter $1 93; No 2 held at $1 83. Corn dull and lower at 57c. Oats dull and drooping; white 47c; mixed 46c. Refined petroleum steady and firm; held at 19⅛a20c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1 53; No 2 $1 49⅛. Oats steady; No 2 40⅛c. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 46⅛c. Rye dull; No 1 82c. Barley firm; No 2 fall 65⅛c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and 1a2c better; extra $2 06; No 1 $2 05. Corn firm at 54c. Oats steady at 46c.

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TWICE A WEEK TO AND FROM EUROPE,

INMAN LINE.

Full Powered Clyde Built Iron Steamships:

CITY OF ANTWERP,	CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF BALTIMORE,	CITY OF MONTREAL,
CITY OF BRISTOL,	CITY OF NEW YORK,
CITY OF BROOKLYN,	CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF BRUSSELS,	CITY OF RICHMOND,
CITY OF CHESTER,	CITY OF WASHINGTON.

From Pier 45, North River, New York, EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75 00 gold.
Steerage to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry	30 00
Prepaid Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, through to Pittsburgh	$41 00 U. S. currency.

Apply to

JOHN G. DALE, New York;
WM. BINGHAM, 143 Smithfield street; or
THOMAS H. RATTIGAN, 47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street.

Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

GROCERIES, &C.

100 CASES

McMurray's Mountain Corn.

200 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Golden Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Pie Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Pie Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Tomatoes;
100 cases 3 lbs. Edwards's Tomatoes;
100 boxes Mild N. Y. Goshen Cheese;
10 tierces choice Carolina Rice;
20 bags choice Rangoon Rice,

IN STORE AND FOR SALE LOW BY

Samuel H. Baird,

NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

GLASS. GLASS.

PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

Manufacturers

WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE

Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER.

Office, 18 and 20 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S.—We make a specialty of the manufacture FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, Tin Top Jars the most desirable Self-sealers in the market.

PRODUCE IN STORE—

Clover and Timothy Seed,
Onion Sets,
Every variety Seed Potatoes,
500 jugs Maple Syrup,
50 Tubs Ohio Roll Butter,
40 barrels Eggs,
1,000 gall. Apple Butter, in pails,
3,000 bush. Ohio Peach Blows,
HENRY REA, JR.,
365 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

☞ FRAZIER, METZGER & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Manilla, Coffee, Hardware, Glass, Carpet, Baling, Roofing, Rag, and Straw Papers. Office and Warehouse, No. 82 Third avenue.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Wisconsin	May 29	Liverpool.
Abysinia	June 1	Liverpool.
Pereire	June 1	France.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Julia No. 2	Stull	Zanesville.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Brownsville.

Monongahela four feet three inches and falling.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva—8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated four feet three inches and falling. The expected coal boat rise has been again postponed. The steamer E. Bennett, which arrived last evening, reports the river falling all the way down.

CAPT. M. A. COX arrived yesterday in the E. Bennett. It is possible the Brill will leave on this water.

MR. HIRAM HILL, the diver, is going to Louisville to recover 450 tons of railroad iron sunken on the falls.

THE punctual packet Julia No. 2, Capt. Stull, will be found at the landing. She will return to Zanesville on Tuesday at 4 P. M.

THE John T. Moore created no little sensation in Jefferson, she being the first iron boat that has yet attempted to navigate the wilds of Red river.

THE well known packet Argosy, Capt. B. F. Goodwin, is advertised to leave for Cincinnati and Louisville on Tuesday. The Argosy is one of the boats that leaves on time.

IN TOWN.—Capt. John A. Dales, having retired from the river. The Captain is engaged in the dry goods business in Brownsville. Success to him say we.

THE new gate of Lock No. 5, Kentucky river, has been put up, and everything is now working in good order, and there will now be no detention to crafts of all kinds in passing there.

ON the 17th the Robert E. Lee, while at Natchez, narrowly escaped a conflagration. The firing of her cannon set fire to some bales of moss on her forecastle, and the flames spread rapidly and mounted high, but were subdued before any injury was done.

THE Arkansas river at Little Rock is now within a few feet of the high water mark of 1814. The little town of Argenta, opposite, is under water, and plantations bordering on the river below there are also under water. The damage will be greatest in Jefferson, Arkansas, Chicot and Desha counties.

THE U. S. Mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, and were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile on the wharfboat.

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DANIEL CRUMLISH, chief engineer of the Telegraph, is dangerously ill of typhoid fever at Pomeroy. He has been engaged in the Cincinnati and Pomeroy trade sixteen or eighteen years, having been engineer on the Cabinet, Boone, Scioto, Boston, Telegraph, Fleetwood, and then again on the Telegraph, in the order named.

THE water over the bars at the mouth of the Mississippi has been for some time past deep enough to admit the passage of the largest vessels employed in the commerce of the ocean. This result is mainly due to natural causes and the force of circumstances, and not to any artificial appliances that have for some time past been in operation.

CAPT. CHAS. SCHULTZE, it is rumored, will resign command of the steamer Mary Houston, and her present clerk, Captain Chas. Miller, will hereafter pace the roof.

Mr. Irwin Dugan, now telegraph operator at the Peabody House, Memphis, goes on the wrecking boat Eckert, as assistant to his brother, Captain Rees W. Dugan.

THE St. Louis *Republican* of Friday says: "Capt. H. Johnson left the R. A. Babbage at Cairo, and came up by rail. He says he has been steamboating for thirty-two years, and the most remarkable feat of piloting he has ever seen was done by young Geo. Clark and Joe McCullough, who piloted the Babbage from Cincinnati to Cairo, with nine barges in tow, some drawing five feet ten inches, and only six feet water in the channel, and not touching bottom with any of them, while sternwheel boats without tows were running aground about every hundred yards."

THE St Louis *Democrat* of Friday says: "The fifth barge of the month was sunk on Wednesday night by collision with the Burlington bridge. It was the Romeo, a barge of the Northern Line, worth $2,500, and was in tow of the Lake Superior. The cargo consisted of 2,000 packages of grain, which is nearly, if not altogether, a total loss. No doubt the cargo was insured. These accidents are severe on the insurance companies.

"Brolaski, Belt and others have sold the sternwheel steamer Huntsville to the Peoria Packet Company."

BULK GRAIN ON STEAMBOATS — COMMODORE KONNTZ'S ENTERPRISE—CUTTING A STEAMER IN TWO.—The consignment of bulk corn on the steamer Jno. F. Tolle is actually in her "cargo box," which occupies the location of the long passenger cabin of ordinary steamers. The holds of the Kountz steamers can readily and cheaply be adapted also to bulk grain. The cargo box of the M. V. T. Co.'s barges are used for the storing of grain underway to New Orleans, and by this mode it has always reached that port in an improved condition. The grain cabin, upper cargo box, or "hold aloft," of the Yaeger and the Tolle, are elevated at a considerable height above the hull, and are found to be unsurpassed for the purpose of ventilation. It appears satisfactorily to the few who are aware of this new and extraordinary innovation, that the grain transported in this manner will be greatly improved during its passage. Wm. J. Kountz of Pittsburgh, is the projector of the new system of bulk transportation, and he is quite confident of its success and superiority. He has concluded a contract with the Marine and Dock Company, who have the steamer Mollie Moore in hand. The company will lengthen her thirty-five feet, and will erect a full cargo box on her boiler deck. The Henry C. Yeager will load next week with grain in bulk and freight in other shapes. The Mollie Moore has 40 feet beam, and will be made 285 feet long, the length of the Tolle and Yaeger. She will be cut in two at the forward end of the boilers, and the additional 35 feet will be inserted, increasing her capacity by 250 tons. She will be ready in about a month to enter the bulk grain enterprise, to come, with the other boats of the Kountz line, into formidable competition with the present barge system of transportation. Commodore Kountz is giving new evidence of a progressive mind.

A Mr. Wm. Stone, in his forthcoming history of New York, will astonish a great many of the admirers of Robert Fulton with the following piece of information:

Probably no man has received so much praise and deserved it so little as Robert Fulton. A man of no practical ingenuity—of no power of conceiving, much less of executing, an original mechanical idea—his friend Colden has succeeded in persuading public that to him alone is due the successful navigation of our rivers by steam. The facts, however, as I gathered them from the late Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, who in turn received them from Chancellor Livingston himself, are as follows: Thirteen years before Fitch experimented with his steamboat upon the Collect in New York, he had, as is well known, run a little steamer on the Delaware, between Philadelphia and Bordentown, with great success. During the period he had experimented with various kinds of propelling power—the screw, the sidewheel, and sweeps, or long oars. The most primitive thing about his vessel was the boiler, which consisted simply of two potash kettles riveted together. Mr. Livingston, who was greatly interested in the success of Fitch's experiments, seized the opportunity, when Minister to France, to visit the workshops of Watt & Bolton, in England, where, for the first time he saw a properly constructed steam boiler. But how was he to introduce it into the United States, unless (which was then impossible) he went there himself?

At this crisis he thought of Robert Fulton, who, originally an artist in Philadelphia, was then exhibiting a panorama in Paris. His panorama, however failing to pay, was attached, and he himself arrested for debt and thrown in prison. Livingston also, at this time had in his possession the plans, models and drawings of what was afterward the successful steamboat, which he had obtained from the American Consul, then residing at Havre, who, in turn, had purchased them of Fitch, when the latter, completely discouraged, and a stranger in France, utterly destitute, had given up in despair. Livingston, falling into the error so common to many, of believing that because an artist can draw cleverly he must necessarily succeed equally well in mechanical conception and execution, paid off Fulton's debts and sent him over to New York with one of James Watts's boilers. Fulton, however, thoroughly incompetent and untrustworthy, failed to rise to the occasion; and when Livingston returned, a year after, he found his pet project precisely where he had left it several years before. He therefore at once took hold of it himself, and by his energy and perseverance finally brought his idea to a successful issue—Fulton, whom he could not entirely shake off, acting as a kind of general superintendent.

These facts, moreover, are confirmed not only by the late President, Wm. A. Duer, in his New Yorker (Letter 7th); but by Mr. Ransom Cook, now (1871) living at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Mr. Cook informs me that in the summer of 1837 he was in the city of New York engaged upon his electromagnetic machinery. Among his workmen were two who had been employed by Livingston and Fulton while those gentlemen were perfecting their steamboat. They surprised him greatly by stating that Fulton was a capital draftsman, and that was all. They added that he was so deficient in a knowledge of the laws of mechanics as to furnish daily mirth for the workmen, and that it was a long time before Livingston could convice him that the "starting bar" of an engine should be made larger at the fulcrum end than at the handle!

Trouble with the Bridges.

Bridges across the Upper Mississippi are giving a good deal of trouble to our steamboatmen just now. The water is very high, and the current strong and the passage through the draws of the bridges between the piers is exceedingly difficult. A few days ago the Northern Line steamer Savannah, in attempting to push one of her barges through the draw of the bridge across the river at Hannibal, stove the barge into kindling wood against one of the piers. A day or two after the steamer Victor, of the same line, also crushed a barge at this bridge.

Now the question arises, are these bridges obstructions to the safe navigation of the river, or are they not? Could this accident have happened had there been no bridge there, and is it just that to forward the interests of one kind of transportation another kind should be annihilated? The Northern Line Transportation Company are damaged thousands of dollars by the crushes of these barges. Where are they to turn for redress? Who will refund them this money? Why should they or any other steamboat company be continually menaced with such loss?

While recognizing the right of railway companies to cross navagable streams, we think, in justice to all the interests of the carrying trade, no more bridges should be constructed. It is as cheap and as easy to tunnel under a river as it is to construct the proper kind of a bridge over a river, and hereafter all railway lines should be compelled to go under. The Detroit river, between Detroit and Windsor, Canada, is wider and deeper than the Mississippi is, and yet a railway company are tunneling under it. We, therefore, suggest that the steamboat interests of the Mississippi basin hold a convention in this city during the coming summer, and organize a powerful opposition against the granting of any more charters to bridge companies. Let the watchword be "under instead of over."—*St. Louis Democrat.*

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.

Z Wainright, 1 car barley; Kloman, C & co, 1 car stone; Atwell & L, 15 bbls flour; Prof E M North, 2 cases relics; Weber Bros, 5 casks brandy; J S Dilworth & co, 20 bxs hops; J A Graff, 10 do sausage; Milligan Bros, 5 bbls whisky; W B Hays & co, 10 do oil; Dilworth, P & co, 1 car hoops; S P Shriver, 25 bxs cheese; Wilson & Son, 25 do do; Arbuckles & co, 70 do do; N J Braden, 25 do do; Dilworth & co, 10 do do; T C Jenkins, 118 do do; John Gangwisch, 1 car malt; Austin & co, 2 cases tobacco; W H Graff, 5 tubs butter; Seghmyer & V, 1 car flour; Courtney, Gordon & C, 2 do hay; Bollman, K & co, 3 bdls steel; R E Schmerts, 6 bbls lub oil; Myers & A, 72 bdls shovels; Shomaker & co, 1 car flour; F Evert, 50 bbls spirits; Keil & R, 1 car hay; Gerwig & Son, 2 bales twine; W P Townsend, 14 cks rivets; J F Evans, 1 car stone; Voigt, M & co, 1 csk meat; N J Braden, 40 bxs cheese. W J Meek, 91 sks rags. Mellon Bros, 1 car lumber. N J Braden, 270 bxs cheese.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Reed & Bro, 1 car lumber; Pittsburgh Forge & Iron co, 2 car brick; C G McMillen, 1 car pipe; C Strutt, 1 car stoves; J Heipply, 1 car baled hay; Allegheny Work House, 1 car heading; Thos Catterall, 1 car stone; Johnson & McFarland, 2 cars hay; Geo Emerick, 1 car hay; J M Hemphill 1 car hdg; J Tinckrath & co, 100 g s heides; G Wertz, 3 bbls wine; Young & Booth, 200 bags malt, lot empty a brls; M Grogan, 10 brls spirits, 3 brls gin, 2 brls brandy; H Lentz, 21 brls eggs; 8 sks potatoes, 12 pkgs butter; various parties, 33 bbls eggs, 8 do cider, 27 pkgs butter, &c; H J Price & Son, 78 grind stones; F Owens, 32 bbls apples; Superior Iron Co, 2 cars limestone; J K Shinn, 1 do lime; J Marks, 1 do stone; G W Wincsor, 1 do do; Adam Heyl, 1 do baled hay; Fred Beckert, 2 do lumber; Frazier Bros, 1 do do; Rogers & Burchfield, 1 do s iron; J Schoonmaker & Son, 240 pigs lead; M Steele & Son, 1 car bran; Neale & co, 114 bxs axes.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Allen, K & co, 8 hhds sugar; Wm Haslage & co, 10 tcs hams; B Riddle, S & co, 3 bbls d beef; S Schmidt, 40 kegs l beer; Marshal, K & co, 4 cars bulk wheat; M F Herron, 1 car oats; Voight, M & co, 17 bbls potatoes, 9 bags do; O H Allerton, 2 cars hay; Hitchcock, McC & co, 4 cars hay; Seghmeyer & Voskamp, 50 bbls flour, 200 sacks do. D Wallace, 1 car bulk corn. Johnson & Colvin, 25 qr butts tobacco. Allen, Kirkpatrick & co, 6 hhds sugar, 15 bxs tobacco, 10 caddies do; Dillinger & S, 10 bbls whisky; Wm B Hays & Son, 2 tcs sausage; McIntire & Brand, 10 do hams; Morehead & co, 460 plates spelter.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Vesta O W, 84 carboys vitriol; J Callery, 1 car hides; Shoenberger & B, 3 cars limestone; John Down, 2 cars lumber; Ed Neason, 1 car mdse; J L Laurence, 1 car lumber; J Mc D Crossan, 6 cans milk, 3 baskets; Reed & Johnson, 4 bbls tallow; Kail & Richart, lot bags; Hackett & McC, 1 s mch; G Kahn, 11 bdls g hides; M J Logan, 1 bx mdse; J P Henderson, 1 car lime; Carnagie, K & co, 1 car clay; J Blackstock, 1 cow and calf; C A Stewart & co, 1 bbl mdse; R S Rott & co, 1 do do; Arbuckles & co, 150 bxs starch; W D Cooper, 30 do do; Watt, L & co, 50 do; Luebbe Bros, 60 do do; Knox & Orr, 25 do do; S Ewart & co, 29 do do; G A Williams, 2 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

H Berger, 2 chairs motted; Young & M, 1 r r leeth; Zug & co, 3 bbls s q iron; A Garrison, 1 bx muck do; Slack & S, 1 car c lumber; McQueween & 1 do do; Hill P co, 1 do do; W W Regdon, 1 do do; Shomaker & co, 46 bbls flour; Carnage, K & M, 1 car clay; Mills & co, 2 do do, 2 do ppe; S B Floyd, 131 sacks wheat; A G Cuboog, stone ware; J H Hillerman, 3 bbls flour; H H Collun, 1 car s pipe; Tomlinson & McKee, 1 car clay; Knox & co, 2 case cigars; S P Shrine, do do; Q Fullerton, 1 do do; Vaugh M. R., 1 box bacon; J. J. Pettit, 5 bbls. potatoes; C. A. Warmcastle, 100 oil bbls; B. S. Moore, 100 do.; B. S. Moore, 180 do.; J. Rose, 21 bales hay, do. 20 bales straw; N. Whitney, 1 lot furniture; W. J. Steel, 1 bbl eggs; Head & Co., 1 bbl. do.; V. Duff & Fox, 1 bbl. do.; J. W. Baker, 10 pkgs. R. snuff; J. I. Pettit, 9 bxs. eggs; H. Rea, Jr., 1 bbl. eggs; Lot & Co., 4 bxs. eggs.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	4	Meredith, F & Co, m	1
J Painter & Son, m	5	Isabella Furnace Co, o	2
Brown & Co, m	1	J Wood, Sons & Co, m	4
G W Hailman, m	1	Harbaugh, M & O	1
Harbaugh, M & O, m	1	Byers, McC & Co, o	3
Zug & Co., m	1	Shoenberger B & Co, o	2
Coleman R. & Co., m	1	Zug & Co., o	2
Total			27

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	4	J Reamer, m	4
J Moorhead, m	14	J W Porter, m	4
Malin & B. m	3	Byers, McC & Co, m	2
G W Hailman, m	5		
Total			36

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
McKnight, P & Co, m	2	Graff, Bennett & Co, m	1
Total			3

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, b	4	C G Hussey & Co, c	6
Total			10

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.
J W Porter, m	5

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Armstrong, D & Co	40	Kier & Foster	65
A V R R Co	5		
Total			110

FINANCIAL.

Allegheny Valley Railroad BONDS.

We offer for sale $20,000 ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation.

N. HOLMES & SONS.

Notice to Careful Investors!

If you desire to buy a safe and profitable security, we are now offering a limited lot of those approved

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Milwaukee and Nashua Railway Co.,

At 90, and accrued interest from the 1st of November to date. This Bond is unusually strong being a combined Mortgage on all the Real Estate and Railroad Property of the Road; and each bondholder is further secured by the record of mortgage at the county seats through which the Road passes, and also vested in the

Union Trust Company, of New York City,

As Trustees for bondholders. The Road is 130 miles long, and connects Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with the great Pacific Railroads, and terminates at St. Joseph, Missouri. It is one of the most profitable enterprises passing over a rich and populous country, making the shortest route and most important link between the great Lakes and the Pacific, as also all intermediate connections North and South. The Road is being rapidly constructed, and the amount of Bonds ($1,000 each) is limited in issue. The present price will be advanced as the construction progresses toward completion. For a more specific statement of the intrinsic value of these Bonds as a basis for safe investments send for Map Circular to the SAVINGS, DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT BANK of

SAM'L McCLEAN & CO., Bankers,
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Government and other Loan Agents.

Collections and everything in the Banking Business has careful personal attention on most reasonable terms. Money advances made upon approved security. Interest paid on Deposits. MWS

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THE HOMESTEAD BANK AND Life Insurance Company,

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OPPOSITE NEW CITY HALL.

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B. L. FAHNESTOCK, ABDIAL McCLURE,
C. F. SCHWARTZ, ALEX. TINDLE,
ROBT. YOUNG, C. J. SMITH,
R. CURRY, JOSEPH PHILLIPS,
MARTIN BRIGGS, JAS. H. HOPKINS,
J. R. BINGLER, BERNARD KRUGH,
DR. C. BAELZ, JAS. McAFEE,

L. KLEE, Assistant Secretary.
W. B. HOLLIS, Cashier.

MWF

CENTRAL BANK,

No. 35 Bank Block, Pittsburgh.

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Stockholders Individually Liable.

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JAMES H. HOPKINS, GEORGE BINGHAM,
JULIUS ADLER, ABRAM HAYES,
JAMES BOWN, PAUL H. HACKE,
J. H. WALTER, JAMES LYONS.

THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier.

MWF

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872.

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PRIVILEGE ....$500,000.

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JOHN SEIFERTH, G. W. RANKIN,
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Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.

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Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

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UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.

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LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
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GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR ....Commander.

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B. F. GOODWIN ....Commander.
CHARLES B. RUSSELL ....Clerk.

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NASHVILLE.

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THE FINE STEAMER

BRILL,

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Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased;
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart?

TAKE

MEXICAN FLUID EXT. BUCHU!

The Greatest Diuretic Ever Disc'd.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT!

THE PUREST AND MOST RELIABLE BUCHU PREPARED IS THE

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"A positive and specific Remedy" for Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit and Mucuous or Milky Discharges, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in men, women or children.

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HOLMES & CO.'S

Fluid Extract of Mexican Buchu.

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, or abuses attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face and Pallid Countenance.

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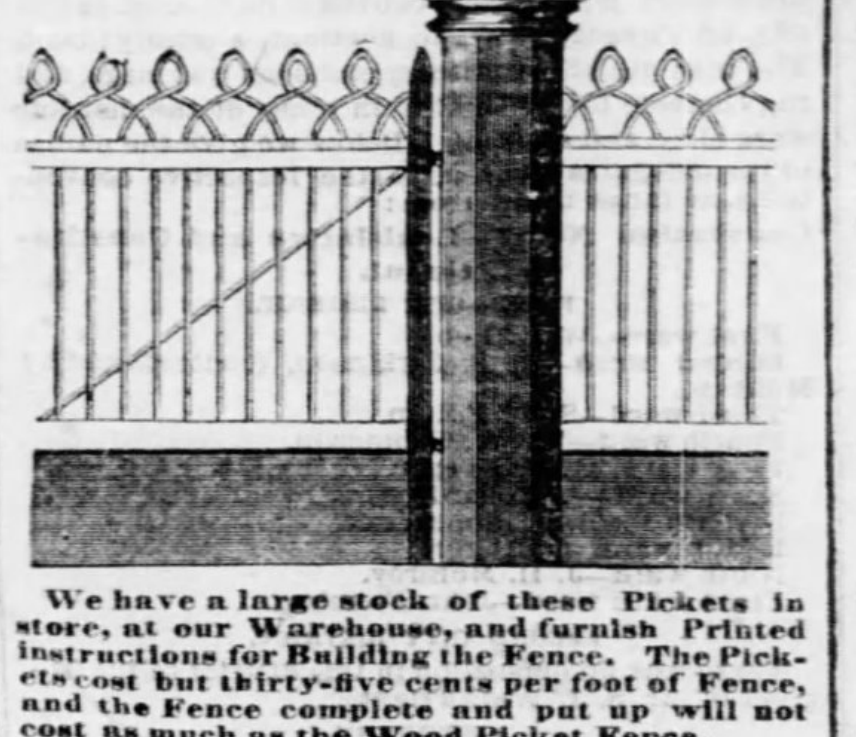

We have a large stock of these Pickets in store, at our Warehouse, and furnish Printed instructions for Building the Fence. The Pickets cost but thirty-five cents per foot of Fence, and the Fence complete and put up will not cost as much as the Wood Picket Fence.

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☞ Illustrated Circular and References furnished on application.

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Nickel Plate, Black, Gold and Bronze.

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Fenders, Parlor Stoves,

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The Finest Qualities and Largest Assortment of the above Goods, at

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NILES' IMPROVED

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NEWLY IMPROVED CONFIDENCE COOK STOVES.

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FOR COAL AND WOOD.

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For Oil Wells, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Planing and Rolling Mills. Have on hand and make to order all sizes TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED, CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, HOUSE FRONTS, COLUMNS, WINDOW HEADS and MACHINE CASTINGS of every description.

Prompt attention given to Repairing.

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FISH BARS AND BOLTS,

Patent Hot Hammered Bolts and Nuts,

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TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE X AND CYLINDER

Steam Boilers,

Chimneys, Britches,	Oil Stills, Oil Tanks,
Fire Beds, Ash Pans,	Settling Pans,
Steam Pipe, Salt Pans,	Agitators, Condensers
Iron Bridges,	Prison Doors,
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AXES, SAWS and SHOVELS

Emerson's Inserted Toothed Saw.

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FOR ROLLING MILLS, FOUNDRIES, STEEL WORKS, BLAST FURNACES, GLASS WORKS, COKE OVENS, &c.

TILES, STOVE LINING AND FIRE BOX ARCHES, A SPECIALTY.

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Iron Pipe,

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Pipe of any Size, Length or Thickness furnished to order.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The New Spanish Ministry.

MADRID, May 25, evening.—The new ministry to be formed by Admiral Topete will probably be constituted as follows: Admiral Topete, President of Council and Minister of War; Groissard, Minister of Justice; Eldnazer, Minister of Finance; Candon, Minister of Interior; Aulegner, Minister of Marine; Balnguer, Minister of Colonies. It is understood that Admiral Topete will soon be succeeded in the Ministry of War by Marshal Serrano.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, May 26.—The steamship Baltimore, injured in the collision off Hastings, has been towed to Southampton, where she goes into dock for repairs.

PARIS, May 26.—The generals who received Napoleon's recent letter, assuming the responsibility for the surrender at Sedan, have transmitted it to Thiers.

MADRID, May 26.—Marshal Serrano grants a full pardon to all insurgents who voluntarily surrender to the authorities. On Saturday the Carlists in Biscay availed themselves of this clemency in large numbers. One band only remains in the mountains of Navarre.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 25, 2 P. M.—Consols, money, 93⅞; account 93⅞; American bonds—5 20s, 62, 90⅞; '65, 91⅞; 5-20s, '67, 93⅞; 10-40s, 89.

FRANKFORT, May 25.—5-20s of '62 96⅞.

PARIS, May 25.—Rentes 55f 32c.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—Cotton firm; middling upland 11⅛d. Breadstuffs firm; corn 29s; red winter wheat 12s 8d; flour 27s 6da28s. Cheese 60s. Mess pork 49s 6d.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Voting Aid at Lima, O., to the Lake Erie and Louisville and the Lima, Lafayette and Mississippi Roads.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., May 26, 1872.

An election was held here yesterday under the local law, to vote aid to the Louisville, and and the Lima, Lafayette and Mississippi Railroads; the amount, $100,000, voted for to be divided equally between the two roads. In this city and township the vote stood 700 for the Railroads to eight votes against them; in Bluffton and Richland townships, this county, for the Lake Erie and Louisville road, 340 for it, 32 against. There are no reports yet received from the other towns and townships, but no doubt they are nearly unanimous in favor. This was the first election in the State under the new law. President Rawson, of the Lake Erie and Louisville Road, is now receiving proposals at his office in Fremont for the grading, bridging, &c., of this line between Findlay, Ohio, and St. Marys. Active work will begin on the line on or before the 10th of June, and will be pushed to completion between these points by the middle of September.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of German "Liberals" at Nashville—Effect of Voorhees's Speech.

NASHVILLE, May 26.—The Germans of Nashville held a meeting last night, C. C. Giers presiding; P. R. Albert and August Nickle secretaries. Speeches were made in favor of Greeley and Brown and the Liberal Republican movement by J. B. Jeup, editor of the *Emigrant*, Gen. Trauernicht, A. Hitsfield, of Memphis, and others. Resolutions were adopted renouncing all former party alliances, and assuming the position of neutrality until a new party may be framed, based upon honest principles and true Republicanism; indorsing the platform of the Cincinnati Convention, and pledging their votes to Greeley and Brown; congratulating the country upon the passage of a general amnesty law as one of the good effects of the Cincinnati Convention; expressing gratitude to Greeley for his course during the Franco-German war; declaring they will hereafter support no man for office of any kind merely because he is a party candidate, but will vote for the best and most honest; and in conclusion demand for Germans a proportionate share of public offices. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

Voorhees's Terre Haute speech, published this morning, is universally condemned by all Democrats and other supporters of Greeley. It pleases only Grant's friends. The *Union and American*, Democratic organ, regards it as containing all that can be said against Greeley, and says his friends must recognize that influences are at work against the adoption of him at Baltimore. To meet those influences and secure the consummtion desired, all the true friends of the Cincinnati nominees, it says, should close their ranks, ignore party quibbling, and put their shoulders together to the work before them.

Free Traders to Organize Against Greeley.

NEW YORK, May 26.—A call will appear in to-morrow's papers for a meeting of free traders at Steinway Hall, this city, on the 30th inst., at which W. C. Bryant will preside, and addresses be delivered by David R. Wells, Edward I. Atkinson and others. The call recites that the reference by the Cincinnati Convention of the tariff reform to congressional districts was an evasion of the issue, and has absolved the free traders any obligation to support the nominees of that Convention, and leaves them at liberty to support any other ticket. The call looks directly to an organization for the accomplishment of tariff reform in the coming Presidential election.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 26, 1872.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

The *Times* says the vote in the Senate in favor of the negotiation of the supplemental treaty article brings a feeling of intense relief. The verbal amendments cannot be objected to by England, and a final settlement may be considered certain. The Senate has earned the gratitude of the mercantile community, and the majority of the Senators have acted in sympathy with the great mass of the people, who wished the treaty to succeed. The *Herald* pronounces the Senate's action a national humiliation, and questions whether the people will accept the amended treaty as a final settlement of the account with England. A treaty secured by the humiliation of one of the parties can never be productive of good, and this one has been maintained by wringing from the Americans a disgraceful concession. The result was brought about by a corrupt lobby pressure. The settlement is between two administrations, not between two nations. England, however, may yet reject the amended article, for our surrender must be unconditional, and the matter is not altogether disposed of.

Arrived, the steamer City of Paris, from Liverpool.

McDaniels offers to run Harry Bassett against Longfellow at Jerome Park on the 15th of June, two miles and a half, for $20,000.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1872.

A WISE PROVISO.

The bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses contains the proviso that no money appropriated by it shall be paid as commission on any labor or material furnished to the United States, and all materials for buildings or repairs of buildings shall, after advertisement, be purchased in the city where the same shall be needed, whenever practicable; and also, that no part of the money appropriated for erecting any public building shall be expended except on contracts duly entered into in pursuance of advertising for proposals for work and materials, and which contracts shall be let to the lowest bidder, who shall give bonds for the performance of said contract or contracts; but this proviso shall not apply to public buildings under contract of the Treasury Department.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The Demonstration in Reading—Who Will Participate.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: The Knights Templar parade on the 13th of June next, will be one of the grandest demonstrations ever witnessed in this city. Already twenty Commanderies from a distance have accepted invitations to be present. Their names and the number who will take part are as follows:

Pittsburgh, No. 1, Pittsburgh, with delegations from four other Commanderies, 150 Sir Knights; Philadelphia, No. 2, Philadelphia, 150 Sir Knights; St. John's, No. 4, Philadelphia, 175 Sir Knights; Pilgrim, No. 11, Harrisburg, 75 Sir Knights; Columbia, No. 13, Lancaster, 100 Sir Knights; Jerusalem, No. 15, Phœnixville, 50 Sir Knights; York, No. 21, York, —— Sir Knights; Baldwin, II, No. 22, Williamsport, 65 Sir Knights; Hermit, No. 24, Lebanon, 45 Sir Knights; Kadosh, No. 29, Philadelphia, 125 Sir Knights; Ivanhoe, No. 31, Tamaqua, 50 Sir Knights; Hutchinson, No. 32, Norristown, 75 Sir Knights; Cyrene, No. 34, Columbia, 60 Sir Knights; Mary, No. 36, Philadelphia, 150 Sir Knights; Calvary, No. 37, Catawissa, 40 Sir Knights; Frick, No. 39, Ashland, 40 Sir Knights; Knapp, No. 40, Ridgeway, 45 Sir Knights; Constantine, No. 41, Pottsville, 55 Sir Knights; Dieu Le Vent, No. 45, Wilkesbarre, 40 Sir Knights; Maryland, No. 1, Baltimore, Md., 75 Sir Knights.

There are besides a number of commanderies that have not completed their arrangements and have not as yet reported. To correct a wrong impression, the committee of arrangements request us to state that there are sufficient hotel accommodations for a larger number than have reported. The committtee anticipate one of the largest meetings of the Grand Commandery ever held in Pennsylvania.

DR. DIO LEWIS maintains that the popular notion concerning tomatoes is erroneous. He says: "The tomato is not the healthiest of vegetables, and, if used at all, it should be eaten with great moderation, and should be cooked. I have known many persons to suffer from tender and bleeding gums, from 'teeth set on edge,' and quite a number from loose teeth, produced by eating tomatoes. I have known a number of cases of piles caused by excessive use of tomatoes. I have several professional friends who have observed the same facts among their patients." Probably as much might be said of almost any other article of food. "What is one man's food is another's poison."

CITY MATTERS.

THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Partial Lists of Delegates to the Several Conventions—Exciting Contests—A Large Vote Polled.

The Republican primary meetings took place on Saturday afternoon, when delegates were chosen to the several nominating conventions to meet in this city, on Tuesday next, to nominate a county ticket. The turn-out at the primary elections was large, and the contests for delegates in many of the districts were close and exciting. Below we give the names of the delegates chosen, to the respective conventions, as far as heard from:

Convention No. 1—Legislative and Constitutional.

FIRST—CITY DISTRICT.

First ward—Wm. Diehl.
Second ward—R. B. Parkinson, (contested by Milliken).
Third ward—S. P. Fulton.
Fourth ward—W. W. Thompson.
Fifth ward—A. G. Neeper.
Sixth ward—J. Richardson.
Seventh ward—J. Bonebreak.
Eighth ward—S. Kilgore.
Ninth ward—J. H. McElroy.
Fourteenth ward—John Fleming.

SECOND CITY DISTRICT.

There was no opposition in this district to the delegates of Mr. S. J. Wainwright.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—James Bradley.
Second ward—R. Dickson.
Third ward—James McBrier. Second precinct—W. Wettach.
Fourth ward, First precinct—D. Lewis. Second precinct—J. McDonald.
Fifth ward—Joseph Watson.
Sixth ward—R. T. White.
Seventh ward—— Shearake.
Ninth ward—W. Canham.

BOROUGHS.

Braddock—Isaac Mills, Jr.
Mt. Washington—H. B. Smithson.
East Birmingham—First ward, James Reed; Second ward, Leander Bracey.
Ormsby—David Weaver.
Birmingham—First precinct, David A. Jones.
South Pittsburgh—R. L. Jones.

TOWNSHIPS.

Shaler—Fred. M. Magee.
Williams—David L. Dickson.

No. 2—Congressional and Judicial.

This Convention will nominate a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second District, and two Judges of the Common Pleas. There is but little opposition to Gen. Negley for Congress, and none whatever to the renomination of Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Convention No. 3—Sheriff.

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—W. L. Boggs.
Second ward—W. Woods.
Third ward—J. Gripps.
Fourth ward—W. A. Herron.
Fifth ward—A. J. Kemp.
Sixth ward—A. J. Moore.
Seventh ward—C. Jeremy.
Eighth ward—John McGimpsey.
Ninth ward—H. Elkins.
Tenth ward—J. Cupples.
Eleventh ward—Wm. Moore.
Twelfth ward—First precinct: W. McConway. Second precinct: John Hagen.
Thirteenth ward—First precinct: W. Smith. Second precinct: J. C. Dickson.
Fourteenth ward—D. Llewellen.
Fifteenth ward—W. Hosack.
Seventeenth ward—W. Walton.
Eighteenth ward—H. Williams.
Twentieth ward—First precinct: C. T. Neal. Second precinct: R. Thompson.
Twenty-first ward—C. Stonaker.
Twenty-second ward—W. J. Bowers.
Twenty-third ward—E. F. Anderson.

ALLEGHENY.

First Ward—W. H. Brown.
Second ward—J. M. Sprague.
Third ward—First precinct: Jas. Walker.
Third ward—Second precinct: John Stephan.
Fourth ward—First precinct: G. Tomlinson.
Fourth ward—Second precinct: L. Walker.
Fifth ward—William Speer.
Sixth ward—W. Blakely.
Seventh ward—J. Baldinger.
Ninth ward—C. Kennedy.

BOROUGHS.

West Pittsburgh—G. Hess.
Monongahela—G. W. Jope.
Birmingham, First Precinct—Thomas Hammett. Second Precinct—W. H. Lee.
Verona—W. A. Tomlinson.
Allentown—H. [illegible].
Ormsby—T. Evans.
Bellevue—T. Williams.
East Birmingham, First ward L Heinrich; Second ward, J. Davis.
Mt. Washington—J. Wilbert.
South Pittsburgh—H. Mulholland.

TOWNSHIPS.

Baldwin, First Precinct—E. Risher. Second Precinct—J. Crider.
Shaler—First Precinct—D. Clark.
South Versailles—W. Grey.
Chartiers—R. Bradley.
Reserve—J. Munsin.
Lower St. Clair—A Hensing.
Lincoln—R. Caughey.
Stowe—J. A. McKee.
Kilbuck—J. S. Robb.
Wilkins—John J. Walker.

Convention No. 4—Clerk of Quarter Sessions, and Clerk of Orphans' Court.

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—J. Franke.
Second ward—(Contested by Thos. H. Phelps for McCreery, and by R. Wilson for Oxley.)
Third ward—J. McCallister.
Fourth ward—W. G. McClure.
Fifth ward—George Glass.
Sixth ward—Thomas Loyd.
Seventh ward—S. McIlhenny.
Eighth ward—J. Walters.
Ninth ward—J. Fralich.
Tenth ward—G. Strain.
Eleventh ward—G. L. McClintock.
Twelfth ward—First precinct: J. G. Reyburn, second precinct; J. T. Duff.
Thirteenth ward—First precinct: R. Inder, second precinct: R. Roy.
Fourteenth ward—Ed. Dare.
Fifteenth ward—John Hare.
Sixteenth ward—Second precinct, G. Nethenwaler.
Seventeenth ward—C. North.
Eighteenth ward—B. Darlington.
Nineteenth ward—E. Negley.
Twentieth ward—H. Pitcairn.
Twenty-first ward—First precinct—J. Greyson. Second precinct—W. Jack.
Twenty-second ward—W. Phillips.
Twenty-third ward—J. Thomas.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—A. D. Smith.
Second ward—R. Dilworth.
Third ward—First precinct—W. Paul. Second precinct—Charles Ganz.
Fourth ward, First precinct—J. Brown; Second precinct—R. M. Blair.
Fifth ward—George Parkin.
Sixth ward—D. Cornelius.
Seventh ward—J. Wettach.
Eighth ward—H. C. C. Oehmler.
Ninth—J. Guail.

BOROUGHS.

Millvale—A. Johnston.
Temperanceville—J. H. Burt.
Etna—J. D. Huston.
Birmingham, First precinct—J. M. Conway; Second precinct—D. Wenke.
East Birmingham, First precinct—J. N. Jarrett; Second precinct—J Fairman.
Mt. Washington—A. Wilburt.
Sharpsburg—J. G. Comstock.
West Elizabeth—W. C. Cowan.
Union—W. H. Boyd.
St. Clair—W. S. Hughes.
Ormsby—C. Cowan.

TOWNSHIPS.

Chartiers—D. McGunnegle.
McClure—C. Hartman.
Shaler, First precinct—W. Samplade.
Baldwin—H. D. Sully.
Wilkins—Isaac Boal.

Convention No. 5—Recorder and Register.

But few names of Delegates to this Convention have been received. The contest lies between Ralph J. Richardson and Augustus H. Beckert for Recorder. Joseph H. Gray, for Register, has no organized opposition.

Convention No. 6—Commissioner and Poor Director.

Mr. McGunnegle, the present Commissioner, will probably be renominated, as the opposition developed against him does not seem to be formidable.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

To-night Mr. H. P. Wilson, of the stock company, has a benefit, when he will essay the difficult *role* of *Rip Van Winkle*. Mr. Wilson is a very useful man in the company, and deserves well at the hands of the public.

Thursday evening Mr. Milton Nobles takes his benefit, and on Saturday evening the ushers and other attaches have theirs.

Varieties Theater.

By the addition of new people and retention of old favorites, Manager Aims's company will this week be as strong as ever, and a series of first class entertainments may be looked for. Thursday evening Messrs. Murphy and Doherty, useful members of the Varieties household, are to have a benefit.

P. T. B.

On Thursday next P. T. Barnum's gigantic aggregation of menagerie, circus, museum, zoological garden, etc., will make its grand *entree*, and take up a position on Union Park, Allegheny city, the only piece of ground in either of the cities large enough to accommodate the six colossal tents. Barnum's snow embraces a greater number of attractions than were ever before gathered together in one concern, all of which can be seen for one price of admission. There are the Fiji cannibals, baby camels, young lions, trained elephants, sea lions, hundreds of wild animals and birds, the riding goat "Alexis," the lady born without arms, the smallest man in the world, the bearded lady, the "What Is It," the only living giraffe in America—well, so many curious and beautiful things that it would require a whole page of the COMMERCIAL to enumerate them. Three performances a day will be given, morning, afternoon and evening, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday next.

A Street Fight.

Yesterday afternoon some colored men were passing along Liberty street with several companions, when, in the neighborhood of the Grain Elevator, as alleged, one of them, without provocation, slapped a white child on the face. A white man took offense at the action and attacked the colored man. Subsequently the fight reached considerable proportions, quite a crowd collecting and a large number eventually taking part therein. During the affray the colored man who had started the trouble was stabbed four or five times by some white man, but who, has not been ascertained. The colored men fled after the fight became general, and ran up Basin Hill, above the Union Depot, pursued by a large crowd of white men, who hurled stones at them. The men who put the colored party to route were not arrested nor were any informations made.

A Free Ride.

On Saturday night, about two o'clock, two young men named John Riley and John Daubman, observed a horse attached to a buggy standing in front of a saloon kept by Lewis Cæsar, in the Perrysville road, a short distance beyond the city line. The owner of the outfit, Charles Stimple, had just entered the tavern. The young men took possession of the horse and drove into town. Mr. Stimple soon discovered that the horse was missing, and learning that two men had taken possession of the outfit and driven off, reported it to the captains of the night watch, and gave a description of them. About four o'clock yesterday morning they were detected on Stockton avenue by officer Smith, who arrested them. They are now in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

Serious Accident.

On Saturday afternoon a man named Michael Malyea, a laborer employed on the Grant street sewer, met with a serious accident. He was standing on one of the braces, and was pounding it to loosen it preparatory to taking it out. He loosened the brace a little too much before getting off it, and it fell. He fell with it, striking heavily on his side on one end of the timber, and breaking three of his ribs. The injured man was removed to his home on High street, and received proper medical attendance.

Burning Accident.

Sarah Sturgeon, a girl in the employ of Mrs. Patterson, residing on Fourth street, McKeesport, was terribly burned on Friday evening. She was ascending the stairs with a lighted lamp in her hand, when she slipped and fell. The lamp exploded, and the unfortunate girl was shockingly burned by her clothes taking fire. The house also took fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. Dr. Knox is attending the unfortnuate girl.

CITY SOLICITOR SLAGLE presented a memorandum in the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday of an agreement made between S. A. Carothers, sequestrator of the Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg Plank Road, and the city authorities, relative to turning over to the city portions of the road within the city limits. The court ordered that notice of the filing of the agreement be published, and that it would be approved on the 15th day of June, unless exceptions were filed prior to that time.

TROUBLE IN THE SECOND WARD.

The Primary Election Carried on in Two Places.

The primary elections on Saturday passed off quietly and orderly, with the exception of that in the Second ward. Here there was a contest in relation to the filling of some vacancies on the Election Board. When the hour for opening the polls arrived, some sixty or seventy citizens of the ward had assembled in the school house yard. Several gentlemen maintained that the elections in the Second ward had not always been carried on "according to Hoyle," and as there were two vacancies on the Board it was unanimously determined by those present that, as provided for in the call for the primaries, the vacancies should be filled by the people assembled. This the Judge, Mr. Bigelow, objected to, asserting that in him was vested the power to fill vacancies. The call provides as follows: "The primary election shall be held, as far as practical, by the Republican members of the election boards in the different districts, and, where the Republican members are a minority of the regular board, the voters present are authorized to select enough additional Republicans to complete the board." Two gentlemen, citizens of the ward, were elected "by the voters present" to fill the vacancies, and were about to exercise the duties of their officers, when the Judge and one or two others refused them admission to the room where the votes were to be polled. A council of war was then held, and the gentlemen elected to fill the vacancies were ordered to take their places on the board. After some trouble an entrance to the room was effected, and the board, consisting of the old members and the two men elected by the voters assembled, were sworn by Alderman Nicholson. The room was then cleared of all persons save the election board, and it was supposed by those interested in the proceedings that the election would then go on. This, however, was not the case. A number of votes, variously estimated at from one dozen to a hat full, had been polled before the board had been sworn, and these votes, the two gentlemen just elected to fill the vacancies, insisted on throwing out. The Judge and another member of the Board would not consent to this, but the votes were torn up and throw out of one of the windows. Here another hitch occurred, the Judge, after this movement, refusing to open the polls. Mr. Woods, one of the School Directors, was determined that if there was no election to be held, he would clear the room and shut up the School House. He demanded admittance to the room where the election board was in session; this he succeeded in gaining, and asked the Judge if he was going to open the polls. The latter stated that he would not, whereupon Mr. Woods raised another window in the same room and asked the members of the board to come there and receive the votes of the citizens. This request was acceded to by Mr. Houston and Mr. Houch, two members of the sworn board. The voting then commenced at the "independent" window, whereupon the Judge and one other member of the board opened another window, and during the evening voting continued at both of the windows. What disposition will be made in convention of the returns, which, as may be anticipated, differ considerably, remains to be developed.

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

Hub and Spoke Factory Destroyed—Loss $3,500—No Insurance—Accident to a Fireman.

About half past two o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered issuing from the hub and spoke factory of Messrs. Oscar F. Lamm & Co., located on Walker street, near the Gas Works, Allegheny. An alarm was sounded, which was promptly responded to by the firemen. The flames, however, spread so rapidly that by the time the firemen arrived the building, which was a small two story frame, was enveloped in flames. A general alarm was soon sounded, and the entire department responded, through whose united exertions the flames were confined to the building in which they originated.

The loss is estimated at $3,500, $1,000 on the building, $2,000 on machinery and five hundred on stock. The firm had decided to enlarge their works, and considerable lumber had been hauled on the ground last week for this purpose, all of which was destroyed. Machinery had also been ordered for the new building, but had not yet arrived. The steam engine and some valuable machinery was found only to be slightly damaged, otherwise the loss would have been much greater. There was no insurance. The firm had instructed an agent to make out a policy for $4,000, which was to have been drawn up by the middle of this week.

George Speer, foreman of the Good Will Engine Company, met with a painful accident at the fire. He was driving down Walker street, and when opposite the fire was arranging the hose, when one of his hands was severely burned. This unfitted him for duty, and he returned to the engine house where his hand was properly dressed. The heat was so great that his horse had all the hair on one side burned off, and also part of his head was badly burned. The animal was taken to the Grant engine house, and will be unfit for duty for two or three weeks.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE sewer on Ninth street will be completed to-day.

YESTERDAY St. Peter's church choir consisted of two persons.

THE formal inauguration of new City Hall commences to-day.

INTERESTING missionary services were held in a number of churches yesterday.

A PETITION is in circulation in opposition to the proposed straightening of Center avenue.

HENRY KURTZ, of East Liberty, has mysteriously disappeared. No reason is given.

THIRTY-TWO common cases attended the morning hearing at Diamond street Station House on Saturday morning.

FIFTY-FIVE members of the drunk and disorderly society were interview by Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning.

THE Oil City *Derrick* calls Pierre Bernard, pianist for Prof. Seager's oratorio company, "the muscular ivory-clawer."

NEW CITY HALL will be the objective point for our citizens to-day and to-morrow if the Conventions do not draw too well.

MAYOR CALLOW issued a warrant on Saturday for the arrest of Alfred Shook, his wife having preferred a charge of desertion against him.

AMOS T. WOODIN, the burglar who was shot in Lawrenceville, while attempting to enter Brown's lumber office, is still lying at the hospital in a critical condition.

THE District Court has adjourned, and jury trials will not be resumed until September next. To-day the argument list will be taken up in the Common Pleas Court.

MR. THOMAS T. WIGHTMAN, who has for some time past filled so efficiently the position of Clerk in the District Court, was admitted to practice law, on Saturday morning, on motion of John Mellon.

APPLICATION was made on Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas, asking for a charter for the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield. The usual preliminary order was made.

PEOPLE, and especially ladies, attending church on Penn avenue, are much annoyed by the "victims of misplaced benzine," who congregate on that thoroughfare.

AT the morning service at the Cathedral, yesterday, Mrs. Loenider, Mr. Roe and Mr. Allen, of the Oates troupe, sang a trio from "Attilla," in a very effective manner.

A GOOD many men who had bright political anticipations Saturday morning—"sure things," you know—now say that hereafter when they are perfectly certain of anything, they "won't be certain of it."

THE party of roughs who stoned the Mt. Washington school house some days ago, had hearings before Justice Smithson on Saturday, and paid fines and costs to the amount of two hundred and twenty-four dollars.

THE Coroner held an inquest, on Saturday, on the body of Julius Kurtz, the laborer who was drowned in the Monongahela river, opposite Mill Station, by the upsetting of a skiff. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE Local Board of the Twenty-first ward met on Saturday evening, to consider the action of Chas. A. Kehew, in voting for a change of text books, against his instructions. No definite action was taken. The Board will meet again this evening.

AT a meeting of the boilers of the Sable Iron Works held on Saturday in their hall, corner of Penn avenue and Thirteenth street, they presented a beautiful gold watch to their late foreman, James Mercer. The presentation speech was made by George Dean.

A BOAT race took place on Saturday morning between Thomas Cole, in a working boat, and Wm. Marshall and John Algeo, in a skiff. The race was from Mechanic street to the Suspension bridge, and was lost by Cole, who came in one hundred and fifty yards behind.

WM. HUNKLE made an information on Saturday before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, charging Henry Heince with cruelty to animals. It is alleged that the defendant beat a Scotch terrier dog so severely that it was killed to put it out of its misery. Warrant issued.

THE Reading *Times* says: The Cass club of Pittsburgh, accompanied by Gen. George W. Cass and the Great Western band of Pittsburgh, will arrive in Reading on the morning of the 29th inst. on the 10:30 train from the west. The Cass headquarters will be at Mishler's Hotel.

AN affray occurred in a saloon in Spring Garden avenue yesterday afternoon, in the progress of which a man named Joseph Weldner seized a beer glass and struck his assailant over the head, inflicting serious injuries. He was arrested and conveyed to the lock-up.

THE dwelling of Jesse Berlin, known as the "Round House," located at East Liberty Station, was considerably damaged by fire on Saturday, having caught on the roof from a spark from the express train. The house stands within a few yards of the track.

ON Friday night last, as express train No. 8, coming east, neared Enon station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., an axle broke throwing the train off the track. The passengers were transferred, arriving in the city about twelve hours behind time. No one was injured.

A MAN named Hartung attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, at his residence in East Birmingham. He was found in his room suspended by a rope, when he was immediately cut down. At last accounts but little hopes were entertained for his recovery.

ALDERMAN KERR entertained, on Saturday, a charge of desertion preferred by Mrs. Mary Giniey against her husband Patrick. Dennis Carbo also made information before the same magistrate against Peter Streets, for the larceny of a stove and other articles. Warrants were issued.

A SNEAK thief ransacked the boarding house of the conductors and drivers of the Birmingham Passenger Railway, in Ormsby borough, at an early hour Saturday morning. A driver named Gillespie lost about seven dollars, and a conductor his wallet, containing the receipts of the last round trip.

THE election for a member of Common Council in the Second ward, Allegheny, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of T. F. Grubbs, took place on Saturday evening last, and resulted in the election of Wm. Eckley. The vote stood as follows: Eckley, 227; James Wilson, 166; Reuben Ferguson, 68.

THE new Lutheran church, corner Arch street and Stockton avenue, Allegheny, was dedicated yesterday. The exercises throughout the day were exceedingly interesting, and the church was crowded at each service. A full description of this edifice was given at the time of the formal opening of the lecture room.

A HORSE ran away with a buggy containing a lady and gentleman, on High street about noon yesterday. The vehicle was overturned and its occupants spilled out unceremoniously on the sidewalk. The lady was somewhat bruised and worse frightened, but the gentleman escaped uninjured. The horse was secured by the crowd which instantly gathered.

IN Friday's COMMERCIAL it was stated that the Coroner had held an inquest on the body of an infant which had been found floating in the Allegheny river. It was proved that the wife of a German named Linkenhiel had been delivered of twins, still born, and that the father had thrown them into the river. One of them was discovered as stated, and the other was discovered on Saturday evening, floating between the railroad and Hand street bridges.

MR. JAMES MCALLISTER, proprietor of the Drover's Hotel, Allegheny, while driving near the railroad bridge, East Liberty, on Friday evening last, his horse took fright and dashed off at a rapid gait. The efforts to check the animal were unavailing, and at length Mr. McAllister was thrown violently to the ground. He sustained a fracture of the collar bone, and also severe bruises. Dr. Perchment was called and reduced the fracture, after which the injured man was conveyed to his home.

THE Lea Literary Society, connected with the Lawrenceville Presbyterian church, gave an entertainment last Friday evening. The performances were very interesting and meritorious, the performers deserving credit for their proficiency. The debate was well worth listening to, although on an old subject, namely: "Is free trade a benefit to this country?" The affirmative was taken by A. G. Baker and W. E. Keller, and well argued, and the negative was thoroughly and conclusively sustained by John A. Fox and W. P. Stevenson. The musical part of the programme was excellently rendered by some of our best local talent, and as a whole the entertainment was very pleasant and profitable to the audience.

MR. E. D. NETTLETON, freight agent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was taken by surprise on Friday last. He was called upon by a number of gentlemen, but one of whom was known to him. One of the party addressed Mr. Nettleton, saying in substance that although but a short time a resident of the city, he had, by his uniform courtesy and attention to the interests of shippers over the Valley Road, won the admiration and respect of all with whom he had come in contact. The speaker then presented to him a massive gold chain of beautiful workmanship. Mr. Nettleton was so surprised that he could only stammer out a few words of thanks to the donors. Mr. N. is a valuable officer to the road, and also to the public, whose interests never suffer in his hands.

The Supply of Water on Mount Washington.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Mount Washington was held on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of taking some action relative to obtaining a supply of water. Mr. S. H. Goldthorp was called to the chair; Mr. Bigham acted as Secretary.

Mr. Harper, from the committee appointed to confer with the Monongahela Water Company, reported that the company were willing to furnish a supply of water to the borough, provided the borough would guarantee them $4,000 a year.

Mr. Gearing, Chairman of the Committee on New Water Works, reported that the cost of the new works, exclusive of real estate, would be about $40,000.

The reports were received and filed. A citizen thought it would be advisable to appoint a committee, to procure a charter for the proposed works. If a charter was not obtained now, it could not be obtained until fall. If the borough could not effect any arrangement with the Monongahela Co., for a supply of water, then, having the charter, they could proceed with the erection of works at once.

Mr. Harper moved that a committee be appointed to procure a charter. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Harper, Bailey and Boggs, were appointed.

Mr. Harper moved that the name of the proposed new works be "Mt. Washington water works," amended by Mr. Bigham "South Side water works." The amendment was carried.

The meeting then adjourned until next Saturday week.

Y. M. C. A.

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held at their rooms on Saturday evening, with a good attendance of young men and workers of the association.

In the absence of President Porter, the chair was occupied by W. K. Jennings, Esq. The meeting was opened with reading of Scriptures and prayer, after which the minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Reports of the various committees were then presented, showing that the work was encouraging and resulting in good.

After reports of committees the topic for discussion, "Open Air Services," was taken up, being opened by John Morrow in a ten minutes' speech, advocating these meetings, especially among the tenement houses of our city. An interesting discussion then took place which was particated in by Messrs. Patterson, Lincoln, Logan, Orr, Gilespie, Fortney, Bell, Jennings and others.

The committee to nominate delegat's to represent the Association at the Lowell Convention reported the names of the following persons: Rev. W. H. Kincaid, John Morrow, Thos. M'Fadden Jr., Rev. T. H. Hanna, Rev. S. A. Taggart, C. L. Clark, Kenwith M'Intosh, T. F. Bailey, W. H. Knox and R. O. Orr. On motion the Committee were empowered to substitute names for any one of the above elected delegates who would be prevented from attendance.

Decoration Day on the South Side.

The Committee of Post 151 G. A. R., have completed arrangements for the proper observance of Decoration Day. All organizations, the schools, honorably discharged soldiers, and private citizens; also Burgesses, Councilmen and other officials of the boroughs, have been requested to participate in the ceremonies. It is anticipated that public business will in a great measure be suspended.

A very generous supply of flowers, &c., has been secured, and Wednesday evening has been fixed upon as the time, and Grand Army Hall, corner of Carson and Fourteenth streets, as the place for arranging wreaths, &c., with which to decorate the graves of soldiers. Patriotic ladies are specially invited to attend and lend assistance in the work.

Col. Cline has been appointed Chief Marshall. His staff will consist of the following named gentlemen: H. C. Matthews, Joseph McCoy, T. D. Evans, J. M. Hartzell, Joseph M'Donald, E. W. Timmony, Joseph Fisher, Thomas Miller, Samuel Bowman.

The procession will move down Carson street to Brownsville road, thence to Zimmerman's cemetery; thence to Breitzberger's and the Methodist cemeteries; and thence to Concord. The services at the cemeteries will be beautiful and impressive.

Railroad Collision.

A collision occurred on Saturday afternoon about half-past four o'clock on the Fort Wayne Railway, in the West Park, Allegheny, between the Cleveland express and a freight train, resulting in the instant death of a lad named James Wilson. The lad, it is stated, was stealing a ride, and at the time of the accident was standing between two baggage cars. It appears that the freight train was standing on the curve under the Ridge avenue bridge unable to pull out, when the express came along, and the engineer was unable to see the train in time to avoid the collision. Upon making an examination of the train, the lad named above was found between the two baggage cars horribly crushed about the head and body. He was removed to his home on Federal street. Coroner West was notified, but owing to the fact that none of the railroad employees were present, adjourned the inquest until four o'clock this afternoon. Two of the freight cars were badly damaged.

Foot Crushed.

About eleven o'clock last night Noah E. Fry, conductor of a freight train on the Connellsville road, met with a painful accident at the Connellsville depot. At the time of the accident he was attempting to get on the tender of his train, when he missed his footing and fell, the wheels passing over his foot crushing it in a frightful manner. The unfortunate man was removed into the depot and Dr. Phillips, physician of the road summoned, who attends him. It is feared that amputation will be necessary.

FOR indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW*

See the New

Bevel and Silver Rail at Fifth avenue House.

Parlor and Office Furniture.

While Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue, east of the railroad crossing, manufacture and sell every description of furniture, yet they make a specialty of fine parlor and office setts. At their extensive salesrooms can be found the most elegant designs, ready to be finished and upholstered in accordance with the desire of the purchaser. The finishing and upholstering is done by first class workmen, under the immediate supervision of the firm. At the establishment will be found a fine assortment of brocatelles, cotalines and terrys, from which parties may make their selections—a great convenience to all, as it saves the trouble of buying elsewhere, and then conveying the article chosen to the firm from where they order furniture. Banks, counting rooms and offices will be fitted up in the best possible style by Messrs. Meyer & Son, who are better prepared to do this kind of work than any other firm in the city.

Bevel and Silver Rail.

See the New

Matches with the Stamps On,

in any quantity, can be had at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street. MWF

The Diamond Carriage Works.

In all respects the work turned out at the Diamond Carriage Works, Nos. 52 and 53 West Diamond street, Allegheny city, is the equal of that made in the most celebrated eastern manufactories. Messrs. McCallen, Cochran & Co., the proprietors, spare no pains to make every vehicle manufactured by them a model of its kind. They have the capacity, the facilities and the energy requisite to carry on a most extensive business and to fill all orders received with promptness in the most satisfactory manner. With such an establishment located in our midst there can be no good reason for our people sending east for carriages. If any propose doing so we advise them first to call and examine the specimen carriages and wagons at the Diamond Carriage works.

See the New

Bevel and Silver Rail at Fifth Avenue House.

The Trade Supplied with Matches

At 240 Liberty street. MWF

One Price.

Only one price is ever asked for goods at the celebrated Boston one price clothing house, No. 95 Smithfield street. All goods are marked down as low as they can possibly be sold, in fact down to New York and Boston wholesale prices, and therefrom no deviation is ever made. The garments are superior in every respect, stylish, fashionable, and artistically made, and the prices defy competition. If you are about to invest in a summer suit, examine the stock, and ascertain the prices of the Boston one price store before going elsewhere.

See the New

Bevel and Silver Rail.

2,000 Gross Matches Cheap

At J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street. MWF

Indestructible.

There is no other word that can so well define the vast superiority of Liebler's trunks as the one we have chosen. They are made to last the owner a lifetime, no matter whether his time is spent in constant travel or by the quiet fireside. They are admitted on all hands to be the best as well as the cheapest trunks offered in the city, and if evidence were wanting to prove this, it would be abundantly found in the numerous sales made by Liebler at his central emporium, No. 104 Wood street, or his Allegheny branch, No. 131 Federal street.

See the New

Bevel and Silver Rail at Fifth avenue House.

Fine Work.

If any of our readers contemplate buying a carriage or wagon let them first call at the Repository of Messrs. Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, where they can see some of the finest and best finished specimens in the carriage line that have ever been exhibited in this city. It is the unvarying rule of this firm to manufacture nothing but perfect work, and to this end they employ the best workmen in the various departments of their workshops, and use none other than superior and well seasoned material, of which they always keep an abundant supply. They make all kinds of vehicles, from a six passenger coach to a jagger wagon, and are fully up to the times as regards style and prices. Give them a call, if for nothing but to see fine work.

1,000 Gross Percussion Matches,

1,000 gross blue tops, stamped as the trade directs, for sale at J. D. Thomson & Co.'s. MWF

Assorted Crates

White stone and common ware, suitable for country trade, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

See the New

Bevel and Silver Rail.

Sozodont.

Ivory in coral set,
When 'twixt parties' lips you see,
SOZODONT, 'tis safe to bet,
Beautifies the ivory. MTH

Fine Stock of Boots and Shoes.

Our readers will find at the fashionable shoe store of Mr. W. G. Hoover, No. 28 Fifth avenue, the most desirable goods in the line of boots and shoes, at the lowest prices. All lines of spring and summer wear are complete at this establishment, and nowhere in the city can be found a finer or better selected stock, including as it does every description of boots, shoes or gaiters, for men, women, misses, youths, boys or children. We are satisfied that you can do no better when wanting anything in Mr. Hoover's line than to purchase the article desired at his well known boot and shoe emporium. Recollect that, considering the superiority of his goods, he offers great bargains, all of which can be ascertained by a visit to his establishment.

Stylish Spring and Summer Clothing.

All the latest and most fashionable styles of spring and summer clothing have just been received by Mr. J. Hannach, the popular clothier, formerly of Fifth avenue and Market street, but now at No. 5 Sixth street (late St. Clair.) Mr. Hannach has one of the finest and most complete stocks of ready made clothing in the city. His goods cannot be surpassed in make, style or price. Give him a call and examine the goods. tf

See the New

Bevel and Silver Rail at Fifth Avenue House.

Purchase Your Ticket by the Inman Line.

The attention of all who have determined upon going to Europe the present summer is invited to the advantages afforded by the full powered Clyde built iron mail passenger steamships of the Inman line, represented in this city by Mr. Thos. H. Rattigan, No. 47 Smithfield street. Among the principal excellencies of this line are economy, the best accommodations, the best living, the greatest amount of comfort, security and safety attainable. The City of Antwerp will sail from New York on Thursday, May 30, and one on each Thursday and Saturday during the season. Plans of cabins may be seen and berths secured from Mr. Rattigan.

See the New

Bevel and Silver Rail.

A Contest.

On Friday, May 24, the Wheeler & Wilson agent took a machine to Mt. Washington to the house of Mr. Lewis Good. Mr. Good had bought an Elliptic machine and made his first payment on it, but, as the agent of W. & W. had misrepresented the Elliptic by asserting that it could not do the same work as his machine, he had agreed to buy a Wheeler & Wilson and return the Elliptic. The agents for both machines met at the house, and the Wheeler & Wilson challenged the Elliptic to a trial. It was accepted and the issue was to be decided by Mr. and Mrs. Good. After a thorough trial they decided to keep the Elliptic machine, and allow the discomfitted agent of the W. & W. to haul his macnine back to the office.

New China

Being received daily at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

See the New

Bevel and Silver Rail at Fifth Avenue House.

The Keystone of the Arch.

The Keystone occupies a no less important position among sewing machines than Pennsylvania fills in the arch formed by the several States of the Union. The many improvements and advantages which it combines have already placed it over and above all others in the public estimation. The claim of "antiquity of invention" is never set up for the Keystone as has been done for certain machines but its superiority and many advantages are relied upon to insure its sale. It is elegant in style and finish simple in construction makes perfect work on the heaviest and lightest fabrics and is in every respect the *ne plus ultra* of sewing machines. Mr. F. B. Kenner the agent, No. 24 Fifth avenue, second story, will be happy to show the Keystone to all who desire to witness its operations.

See the New

Bevel and Silver Rail.

MARRIED.

WHITEHEAD—STRAW—On Tuesday evening, 21st inst., at Trinity Church, by the Rev. A. A. Kerfoot, assisted by the Rev. J. Scarborough, Mr. EDWARD G. WHITEHEAD, of Pittsburgh, and Miss ANNA E. STRAW, of Bellevue.

DIED:

VAN DOREN—On Sunday morning, May 26th, 1872, at 12.15 o'clock, GRACE THORP, daughter of Geo. T. and Sarah A. Van Doren, aged 12 years, 5 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Church, on THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's office, Seventh avenue, at 3 o'clock.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $6,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)

Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The blood is the very essence of health and life. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve and integument. The stomach is the apparatus—the arteries the distributors and the intestines the channels by which the waste matter is carried off. Upon the stomach and bowels these medicines act simultaneously. Twenty five cents per box or pot. MWF

AMUSEMENTS.

New Pittsburgh Opera House
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD............Lessees and Managers.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
H. P. WILSON.
MONDAY EVENING, May 27, will be presented a new version of
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR,
THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
Rip Van Winkle..............H. P. WILSON

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
FRED. AIMS..............Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS..............Stage Manager.
NEW NOVELTY TROUPE ARTISTES.

Miss Dora Dawson, Austen and Hess, Louisa Bliss, Alfred McDowell, J. S. Edwards, Kitty Henderson, Flora Beaton, Frank Christie, George Moore, James Douglass. "Merry Monarch." Wednesday and Saturday Matinee. Doherty and Murphy's Benefit, 6th.

LAFAYETTE HALL.
FREE LECTURE BY
Prof. O. S. Fowler.

SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, on "Man's Moral Nature as Proving a God and His Attributes—Immortality and its Relations to Time."

TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, to Gents, on "Man and Woman, and their Mutual Relations." Seats 50 Cents.

TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 2.30 P. M., to Ladies, on "Female Health." Reserved Seats 50 Cents.

Phrenological consultations as to your best business, education of children, &c., daily, at the Monongahela House, till June 3d. Reduced rates to clubs and families.

NEW, NOVEL AND BEAUTIFUL
ENTERTAINMENT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
St. John's Episcopal Church,
On THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 30 and 31 and June 1.
At Seventeenth Ward School House,

Fortieth street, consisting of Tableaux, Statuary, Jarley's Wax Works, Historic Scenes, Illustrated Ballads, &c., &c., under the direction of G. B. Bartlett, Esq., of Boston. Change of programme each evening. Tickets 50 Cents, for sale at Pittock's Book Store, Kleber's Music Store, and at the Drug Stores of Henry Schmidt and K. F. Lange.

Grand Concert
AT
CITY HALL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
July 4, 1872.
$30,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY
TO BE GIVEN AWAY.
300 Beautiful Building Lots
AT
OAKDALE STATION
TICKETS $1 00.

At conclusion of the Concert the Manager will distribute 300 BUILDING LOTS to the ticket holders in the usual manner, but HONESTLY and IMPARTIALLY.

These Lots belong to Mr. S. GILLILAND, of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose title to the same is indisputable, and being situated convenient to the city, will make excellent and pleasant homes for the working man and mechanic. These Lots are increasing in value daily. A rich six foot vein of Bituminous Coal underlies this property. A coal bank is open and in good working order. This bank, which gives full access to the coal underneath, will be given away with the Lot on which it is situated. The coal, valued at 1½ cents per bushel, is worth $10,000. A neat Frame Cottage House is also situated on this property, and with the Outbuildings will be given away with the lot on which it is built. Oakdale is a well known, thriving and prosperous town, and at present contains an Academy, Female College, Malt House, Postoffice, Express Office, and a large number of handsome Dwelling Houses, and taken altogether is a desirable place for industrious working men to settle.

CLUB PREMIUMS.—To the getter up of a club of thiryt a handsome Silver Watch will be given. To the getter up of a club of twenty, Five Tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of ten, two Tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of six, one Ticket will be given.

The following named gentlemen, well known and prominent citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, have permitted us to refer to them. They will vouch for the honesty and integrity of the enterprise: Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of Pittsburgh, and President of the Mechanics Savings Bank; Benjamin Singerly, State Printer; R. Munson Purcell, Editor and Publisher of the Weekly Mirror, Allegheny City, Pa.; Col. Samuel Kilgore, County Treasurer. As to title to said property, refer to H. S. Floyd, Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

GEORGE H. SHANAFELT,
GENERAL MANAGER,

To whom all communications must be addressed. General Office, 72 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Persons remitting money must send by Registered Letter, or P. O. Order.

From the Earliest Ages

Scrofula has been the bane and, as it were, the curse of mankind. In those days the disease was called Leprosy, but later it got the title of King's Evil, and still later it was called Scrofula, which is a term given to a mild form, or where the disease descends from one generation to another. Moses, in the 13th chapter of Leviticus, lays down very explicit rules for distinguishing between those spots which are proofs of the actual existence of Leprosy, and those spots which arise from other impurities of the blood, so terrible and loathsome that it had been considered then that a person known to be infected with it would not be allowed to mix with society. The Jews regarded it as a divine infliction, and believed there was no cure for it. It was then the sins of youth or a deviation from the paths of virtue were punished as long as life lasted. Happily in our day, the science of medicine has been developed, the great store-house of Nature furnishes a remedy, the disease is stripped of its terror by the use of the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES, and the victim of Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Tetter, &c., can be restored to sound health in a few weeks. That there are thousands now whose conditions are as bad as were those of the dark ages we are well aware. Many now fail to find a cure as well as they did then. To all such the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices will prove a happy boon, eradicating all impurities from the blood, and making the complexion bright and healthy. A few bottles will remove pimples or blotches, thereby doing away with cosmetics and powders. ROOT AND HERB JUICES, $1 25 per bottle. Sent by Express to any address.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, Agent for Pittsburgh.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ.

We devote our entire attention to the Manufacture and Sale of

Paints, Varnishes,
Linseed Oil, Turpentine, &c.,

Having disposed of our interest in the Drug Business.

No. 137 FIRST AVENUE,
IMMEDIATELY IN REAR OF OLD OFFICE.

Brass and Copper Seamless Tubes
For Locomotive, Marine and Stationary Boilers.

Heater Tubes, Worms for Stills, Hand Rails, Paper Rolls, Bilge Pipes, Steam Pipes, Pump Chambers, Feed Pipes, Sand Pipes, Condensers, Pump Rams, Printers' Moulds.

FOR SALE BY
MERCHANT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in Metals,
507 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

A. McILWAINE, 106 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BANK OF PITSBURGH STOCK, ARTISANS' DEPOSIT, CITY INSURANCE, CASTLE SHANNON RAILROAD, &C.—TUESDAY EVENING, May 28th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on the second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street.

42 shares Bank of Pittsburgh;
50 shares Artisans' Deposit Bank;
20 shares Union Banking Co., of Philadelphia;
20 shares City Insurance Co.;
20 shares Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon R. R.

Also, by order of Administrator, 10 shares City Insurance Co., whereon are $20 per share paid in.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

ALLEGHENY GAS AND MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK.—Will be added to former list of valuable stocks, to be sold TUESDAY EVENING, May 28th, at 7½ o'clock, at McIlwaine's Stock Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street.

21 shares Allegheny Gas Company;
90 shares Manchester Savings Bank.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

St. Peter's Church
PROPERTY,
Corner Anderson Street and Church Avenue,
FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY CITY.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 4th, at 2 o'clock, on the premises in Fourth ward, Allegheny City, will be sold the valuable property of St. Peter's Church, corner of Anderson street and Church avenue, being 74 feet 1 inch front on Anderson street, and 111 feet 7½ inches in depth along Church avenue. The improvement is a large and very substantial Church Building, which can easily be adapted to any extensive manufacturing or other business, with facilities for operation. This location cannot be surpassed for such use, and the excellent large improvement is at once available.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. A discount of 4 per cent. allowed for cash on deferred payments. Possession given 1st of July next, or sooner, if desired.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

Second Grand Auction Sale
OF
Lawrenceville Building Lots
In R. E. Breed's Sub-Division of the Tomlinson Homestead.
On MONDAY, May 27th, at 10:30 A. M., on the Premises.

The Citizens' Passenger Street Railway Cars pass these Lots every few minutes.
Free Excursion Train on Allegheny Valley Railroad will leave Union Depot at 9 40 A. M.
For further information call at office of
THOS. F. STEWART, Agent,
48 Fifth avenue.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF OVER TWO HUNDRED
French Mantel AND Pier Glasses,
Oil Paintings and Chromos.

We call particular attention of Housekeepers and others to the sale of elegant French, Belgian and German Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, with Walnut, Gold Gilt, Frames of the newest designs. Also, a large collection of rare and beautiful Gilt Paintings and Chromos, handsomely Framed. Also, Bouquet Tables, with Lisbon and Tennessee Marble Tops. This is without doubt the largest and finest stock of this kind to be found west of New York. Sale to take place at No. 233 Liberty street, opposite Wood street, to commence FRIDAY, May 31st, at 10 o'clock A. M. Sale positive.

N. WHITING & CO., Auctioneers.

IMPROVEMENT
Trust Company
OF PITTSBURGH.

WILL OFFER AT AUCTION
On MONDAY, June 3d, 1872,

The remaining 57 Lots unsold in their Plan of 102 Lots in the "HIGHLAND TRACT," AT MANSFIELD, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

A FREE EXCURSION TRAIN

Will leave Union Depot on morning of sale. Due notice of the hour of leaving will be given through the daily papers.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-tenth cash on delivery of deed. Balance in 100 MONTHLY PAYMENTS WITHOUT INTEREST.

A Policy of LIFE INSURANCE is also given with each Lot purchased covering the balance due in case of death of purchaser, provided the applicant be safely insurable as to age and physical condition.

HOUSES WILL BE BUILT on Lots sold by the Company, after one-half of purchase price is paid on Lot—payable for, also, in 100 *monthly payments without interest*.

This offer is BONA FIDE. HOUSES WILL BE BUILT for any purchaser desiring—on the above terms. Call at the Office of the Company,

NO. 75 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

And look at the Plots of Ground, Elevations, Plans and Specifications for Houses, even though you do not wish to buy.

Office Open Daily during Business Hours, and THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 9 O'Clock. MWF

JOHN H. STEWART..........ROBT. H. PATTERSON
Robt. H. Patterson & Co.
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sale Saturday, 10 O'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—
SEEDS.
140 bags strictly prime Ohio Timothy Seed;
34 bags strictly prime Ohio Clover Seed;
10 tons ground Corn and Oats,
A pure article, the best and cheapest Feed for Horses and Cattle in the market.
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

VENTURE PATTERN WORKS,
S. L. VERA, Proprietor,
TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR PENN STREET
PATTERNS and MODELS of all descriptions, made promptly, at reasonable rates.

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

FIRST-CLASS
Building Lot,
70x142 feet,
Lincoln Avenue,
AT AUCTION.
On Monday, May 27th, at 2 O'Clock,
WILL BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES, IN ONE OR TWO PIECES, THAT MOST
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT,

70 by 142½ feet, on the south side of Lincoln avenue, adjoining the residence of Mr. John Frazier, and within a few steps of the West Park, at Lincoln avenue. It is needless to expatiate upon the desirable character of this site. Lincoln Avenue is admitted to be one of the finest streets in the city. All the residences built thereon are superior, and all the surroundings are agreeable. Any person wishing to erect a Double House, or build two Dwellings together, will find this a rare opportunity.

TERMS AT SALE.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

59 ACRES—Fifty-nine Acres at Mansfield Station on Pan Handle Railroad, 6 miles from the City. This Farm is well suited for subdivision, has beautiful building sites, and contains 20 acres of Coal. Terms easy.

160 ACRES—One Hundred and Sixty Acres on Frankstown Road, 7 miles from East Liberty. This is one of the best Stock Farms in the county, being well watered and well adapted to grass growing. [illegible] 80 acres of timber [illegible] New York and Cleveland coal Railroad will pass through one end of the Farm. The improvements are a good Frame House of 6 rooms, Tenant House, and large Frame Barn. Price $200 per acre; 5 years time.

1 HOUSE—One Brick House at Turtle Creek Station, Pennsylvania Central Railroad; containing 8 rooms, 2 finished attics, [illegible] and good cellar under the whole house. The lot is 60 feet front by 200 feet in depth. [illegible] Price $6,500.

1 FRAME DWELLING—One Frame Dwelling with half acre Lot, fronting on Aiken avenue, Shady Side. [illegible]

2 FRAME DWELLINGS—Two new Frame Dwellings with half acre lot each at Braddock's Fields, on North side of Pennsylvania Central Railroad. [illegible]

20 HALF ACRE LOTS—Twenty Half Acre Lots at Braddock's Fields, [illegible] These Lots are planted with bearing fruit trees. Price $1,500 each; easy payments.

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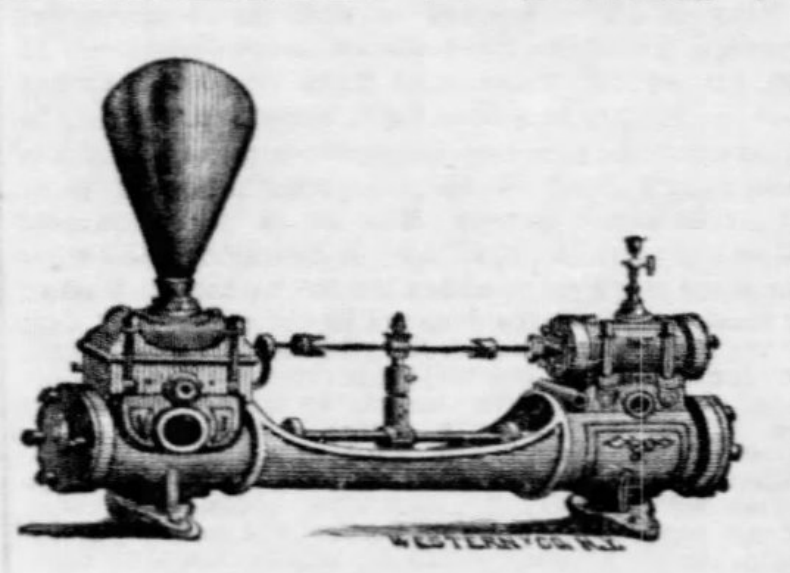

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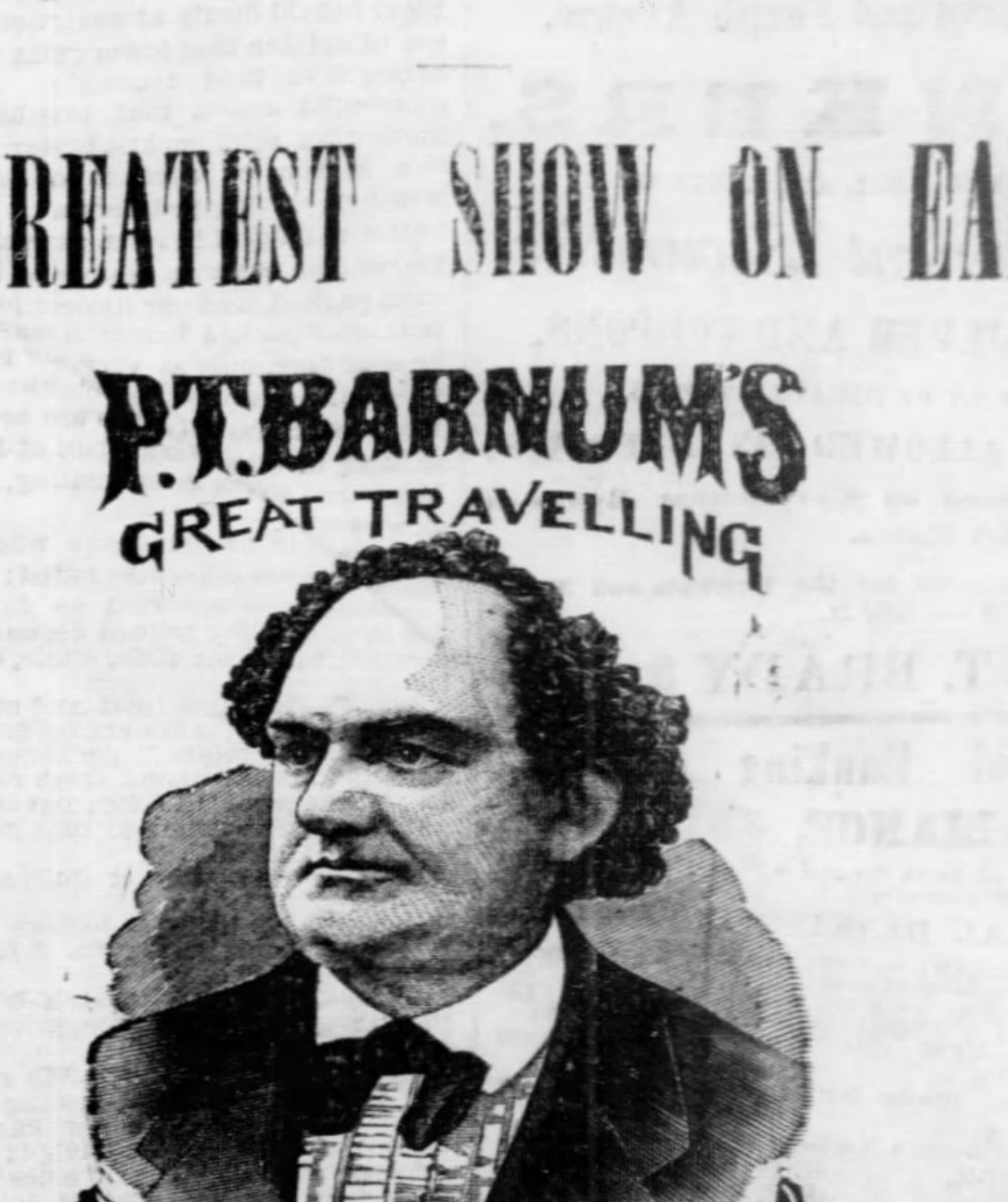

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MAY 30, 31 and JUNE 1st,

Giving Two Exhibitions the First Day and Three on Each Succeeding Day.

Doors Open at 10 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.
Hippodrome Performances commence at 11 A. M. and 2 and 8 P. M.
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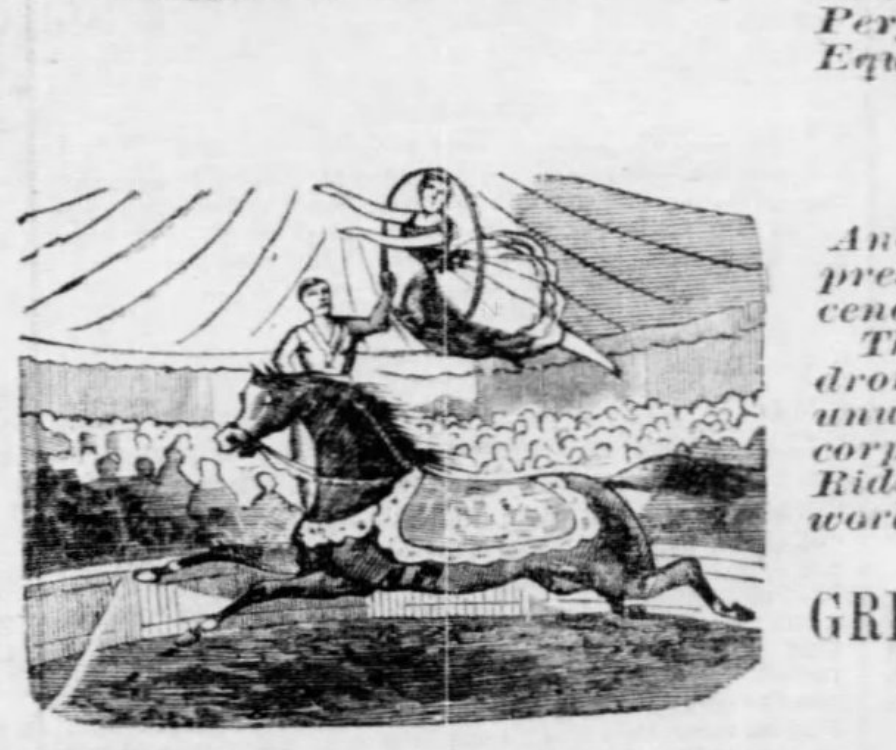

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